ŠKODA

ŠKODA Citigo Owner's Manual

Preface

You have opted for a ŠKODA – our sincere thanks for your confidence in us.
Your new ŠKODA offers you a vehicle featuring the most modern engineering and a wide range of equipment. We recommend that you read this Owner's Manual carefully so that you can quickly familiarise yourself with your vehicle and all that it has to offer.

If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact a specialist garage or your importer.

National legal provisions take precedence over the information contained in the operating instructions.

We wish you much pleasure with your ŠKODA and pleasant motoring at all times.

Your ŠKODA AUTO a.s. (hereinafter referred to as ŠKODA)

The on-board literature
The on-board literature for your vehicle consists of this "**Owner's Manual**" as well as a "**Service schedule**" and the "**Help on the road**" brochure.

There can also be other additional operating manuals and instructions on-board (e. g. an operating manual for the radio) depending on the vehicle model and equipment.

If one of the publications listed above is missing, please contact a specialist garage.

The details given in the vehicle's technical documentation always take precedence over the details in the Owner's Manual.

The Owner's Manual
These operating instructions describe **all possible equipment variants** without identifying them as special equipment, model variants or market-dependent equipment.

Consequently, this vehicle does **not need to contain all of the equipment components** described in this Owner's manual.

The scope of equipment for your vehicle is described in the sales documentation you were given when purchasing the car. For more information, contact your local ŠKODA retailer.

The **illustrations** can differ in minor details from your vehicle; they are only intended for general information.

The Service schedule
contains:

- Vehicle data;
- Service proof;
- Confirmation of mobility warranty (only valid in certain countries);
- important information on the warranty.

The confirmations of the carried out service work are one of the conditions for possible warranty claims.

Please always present the Service Schedule when you take your car to a specialist garage.

If the Service Schedule is missing or worn, please contact the specialist garage that regularly services your car. You will receive a duplicate, in which the previously carried out service work are confirmed.

The Help on the Road brochure
The Help on the Road brochure contains the most important telephone numbers in individual countries as well as the addresses and telephone numbers of ŠKODA importers.

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Index

Layout of this Owner's Manual (explanations)

The Owner's Manual has been systematically designed in order to make it easy for you to search for and obtain the information you require.

Chapters, table of contents and subject index
The text of the Owner's manual is divided into relatively short sections which are combined into easy-to-read **chapters**. The chapter you are reading at any particular moment is always specified on the bottom right of the page.

The **Table of contents** is arranged according to the chapters and the detailed **Subject index** at the end of the Owner's Manual helps you to rapidly find the information you are looking for.

Direction indications
All direction indications such as "left", "right", "front", "rear" relate to the direction of travel of the vehicle.

Explanation of symbols
■ End of a section.

▶ The section is continued on the next page.

Notes

WARNING

The most important notes are marked with the heading **WARNING**. These **WARNING** notes draw your attention to a **serious risk of accident or injury**. While reading the text you will frequently encounter a double arrow followed by a small triangle with an exclamation mark. This symbol is intended to draw your attention to a **WARNING** note at the end of the section to which you **must** pay careful attention.

CAUTION

A **Caution** note draws your attention to the possibility of damage to your vehicle (e.g. damage to gearbox), or points out general risks of an accident.

For the sake of the environment

An **Environmental** note draws your attention to environmental protection aspects. This is where you will, for example, find tips aimed at reducing your fuel consumption.

Note

A normal **Note** draws your attention to important information about the operation of your vehicle.

Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Definition
rpm	Engine revolutions per minute
ABS	Anti-lock brake system
ASG	Automatic gearbox
CO_2 in g/km	discharged quantity of carbon dioxide in grams per driven kilometer
EDL	Electronic differential lock
EPC	EPC fault light
ESC	Stabilisation control
kW	Kilowatt, measuring unit for the engine output
MG	Manual gearbox
MFD	Multi-functional indicator
Nm	Newton meter, measuring unit for the engine torque
TCS	Traction control

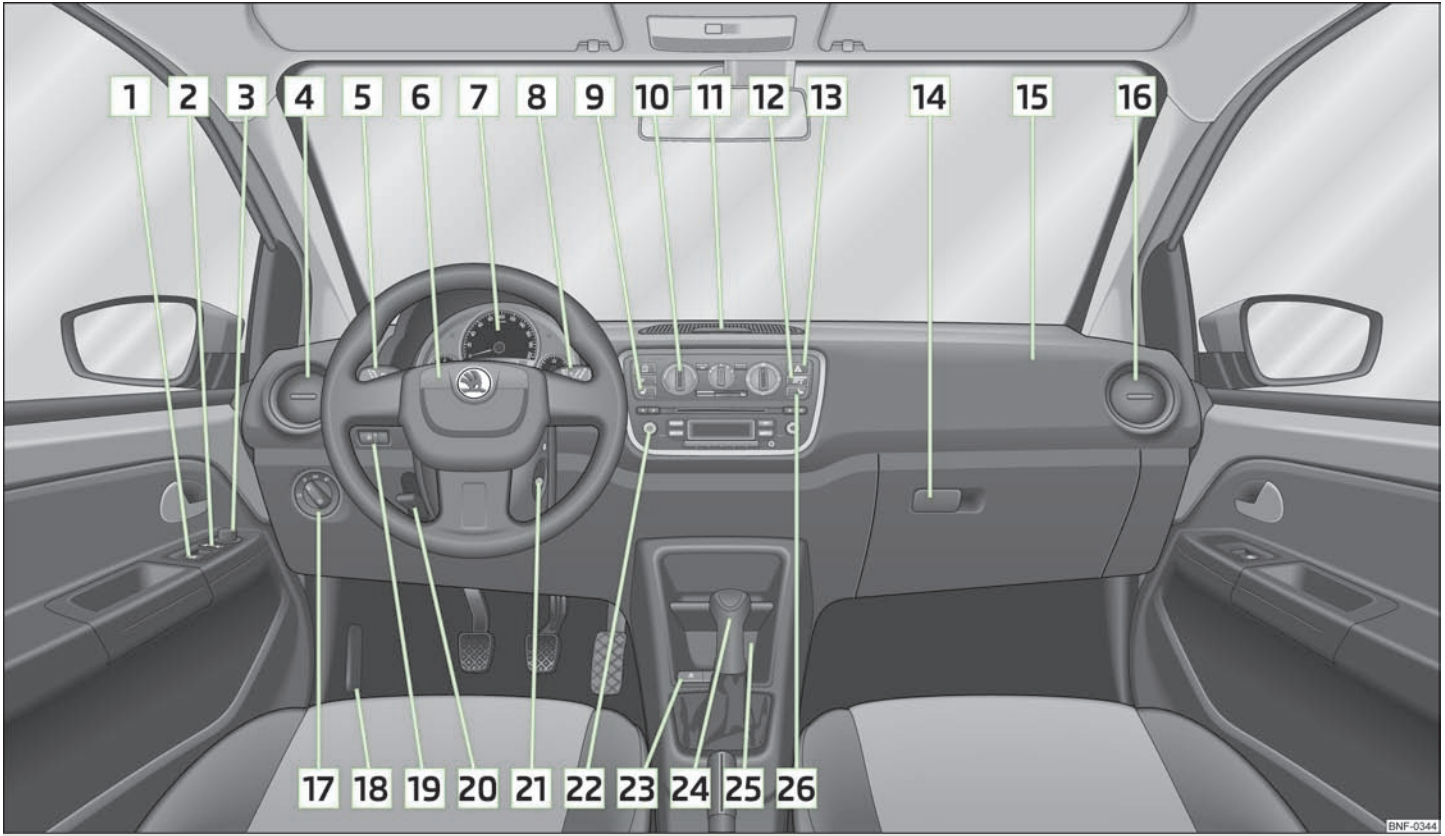

Fig. 1 **Cockpit**

Using the system

Cockpit

Overview

1 Electrical power window in the driver's door — 29
2 Central locking system — 26
3 Electric exterior mirror adjustment — 39
4 Air outlet vents — 54
5 Lever for the multi-functional switch:
› Turn signal lights and main beam, headlight flasher — 34
› Speed regulating system — 65
6 Steering wheel:
› with horn
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8 Lever for the multi-functional switch:
› Multi-functional indicator — 12
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23 Button for City Safe Drive system — 68
24 Depending on equipment fitted:
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› Selector lever (automatic gearbox) — 72
25 Storage compartment — 51
26 Regulator for right seat heating — 41

Note

- Cars with factory-fitted radio are supplied with separate instructions for operating such equipment.
- The arrangement of the controls and switches and the location of some items on right-hand drive models may differ from that shown in » Fig. 1. The symbols on the controls and switches are the same as for left-hand drive models.

Instruments and warning lights

Instrument cluster

Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

Overview of the Instrument cluster 10
Speedometer 11
Fuel gauge 11
Engine revolutions counter 11
Counter for distance driven 11
Service Interval Display 12
Recommended gear 12

WARNING

- Concentrate fully at all times on your driving! As the driver you are fully responsible for road safety.
- Never operate the controls in the instrument cluster while driving, only when the vehicle is stationary!

Overview of the Instrument cluster

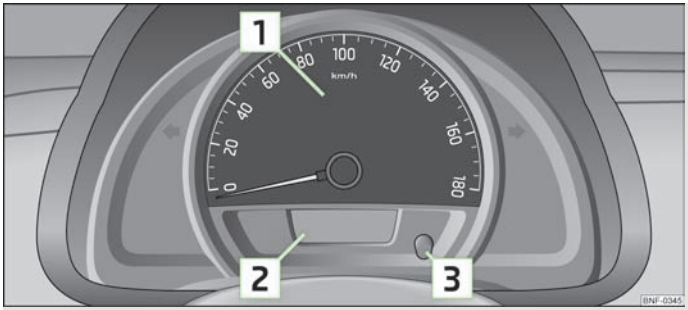

Fig. 2 **Instrument cluster - Version 1**

Fig. 3 **Instrument cluster - Version 2**

First read and observe the introductory information and safety warnings ! on page 10.

1 Speedometer » page 11
2 Display:
› with counter for distance driven » page 11
› with outside temperature display » page 14

› with Service Interval Display » page 12
› with Multi-functional display » page 12

3 Reset button for the display of the daily trip counter (trip) » page 11
4 Fuel gauge » page 11
5 Engine revolutions counter » page 11
6 Adjust button for the clock » page 14.

Speedometer

First read and observe the introductory information and safety warnings ! on page 10.

The speed is shown in km/h or mph and km/h depending on the vehicle.

Fuel gauge

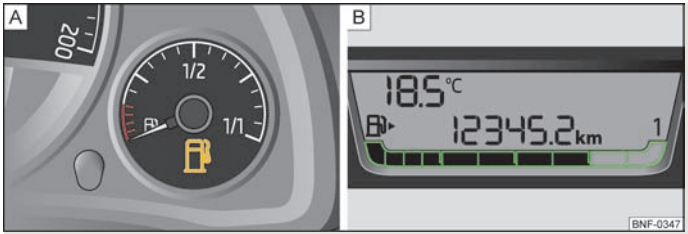

Fig. 4 **Fuel gauge**

First read and observe the introductory information and safety warnings ! on page 10.

The fuel gauge only operates if the ignition is switched on.

The fuel tank has a capacity of about 35 litres. If the fuel gauge in the fuel tank reaches the reserve capacity level, the warning symbol » Fig. 4 - A will appear in the Instrument cluster. or the symbol will flash for 10 seconds together with the remaining segments in the instrument cluster display » Fig. 4 - B. There are now about 4 litres of fuel remaining in the tank. This symbol is a reminder for you, **that you must refuel**.

An audible signal sounds as a warning signal.

CAUTION

Never drive until the fuel tank is completely empty! An irregular supply of fuel can lead to irregular engine running. Unburnt fuel may get into the exhaust system and damage the catalytic converter.

Engine revolutions counter

First read and observe the introductory information and safety warnings ! on page 10.

The red scale of the rev counter 5 » Fig. 3 indicates the range in which the engine control unit begins to limit the engine speed. The engine control unit restricts the engine speed to a steady limit value.

Before reaching the red zone of the rev counter scale, shift up into the next higher gear.

To maintain the optimum motor speed, please refer to » page 12, *Recommended gear*.

Avoid high engine speeds during the running-in period and before the engine has warmed up to the operating temperature .

For the sake of the environment

Shifting to a higher gear in good time helps to lower fuel consumption, minimises operating noise levels, protects the environment and contributes to a longer life and reliability of the engine.

Counter for distance driven

First read and observe the introductory information and safety warnings ! on page 10.

The distance which you have driven with your vehicle is shown in kilometres (km). In some countries the measuring unit "mile" is used.

Reset button
To toggle between the odometer and the daily trip counter, briefly press the button 3 » Fig. 2 or » Fig. 3.

To reset the display of the daily trip counter, press button 3 for longer.

Daily trip counter (trip)
The daily trip counter indicates the distance which you have driven since it was last reset - in steps of 100 metres or 1/10 of a mile.

Odometer
The odometer indicates the total distance in kilometres or miles which the vehicle has been driven.

Service Interval Display

First read and observe the introductory information and safety warnings ! on page 10.

Before the next service interval the messsage InSP appears for some seconds and the remaining kilometres are indicated after switching on the ignition.

At the time of the **service**, an acoustic signal will sound and the message InSP appears for a few seconds after switching on the ignition.

Resetting Service Interval Display

The specialist garage:
› resets the memory of the display after the appropriate inspection;
› adds an entry to the Service Schedule;
› affix the sticker with the entry of the following service interval to the side of the dash panel on the driver's side.

Note

▪ information is retained in the Service Interval Display also after the battery of the vehicle is disconnected.
▪ If the instrument cluster is exchanged after a repair, the correct values must be entered in the counter for the Service Interval Display. This work is carried out by a specialist garage.
▪ Please refer to the Service Plan for detailed information about the service intervals.

Recommended gear

First read and observe the introductory information and safety warnings ! on page 10.

An information for the engaged gear is shown in the display of the instrument cluster.

In order to minimise the fuel consumption, a recommendation for shifting into another gear is indicated in the display.

Show	Importance
•	Optimal gear.
↑	Recommends that you shift to a higher gear.
↓	Recommends that you shift to a lower gear.

CAUTION

The driver is always responsible for selecting the correct gear in different driving situations, such as overtaking.

Multi-functional indicator (onboard computer)

Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

Memory 13
Operation 13
Digital clock 14
Outside temperature 14
Driving time 14
Current fuel consumption 14
Average fuel consumption 15
Range 15
Distance travelled 15
Average speed 15
Current speed 15
Coolant temperature 15
Warning against excessive speeds 16

The multi-functional indicator can only be operated when the ignition is switched on. After the ignition is switched on, the function displayed is the one which you last selected before switching off the ignition.

The multi-functional indicator appears in the display » Fig. 5.

WARNING

Concentrate fully at all times on your driving! As the driver you are fully responsible for road safety.

Note

In certain national versions the displays appear in the Imperial system of measures.

Memory

Fig. 5
Multi-functional indicator

First read and observe the introductory information and safety warnings ! on page 12.

The multi-functional indicator is equipped with two automatic memories. The selected memory is shown in the Display » Fig. 5.

The data of the single-trip memory (memory 1) is shown if a **1** appears in the display. A **2** shown in the display means that data relates to the total distance memory (memory 2).

Switching over the memory takes place with the button B » Fig. 6 on the windshield wiper lever.

Single-trip memory (memory 1)
The single-trip memory collates the driving information from the moment the ignition is switched on until it is switched off. New data will also flow into the calculation of the current driving information if the trip is continued **within 2 hours** after switching off the ignition. If the trip is interrupted for **more than 2 hours**, the memory is automatically erased.

Total-trip memory (memory 2)
The total distance driven memory gathers data from any number of individual journeys up to a total of 19 hours and 59 minutes driving or 1 999 kilometres driven. The memory is deleted when either of these limits is reached and the calculation starts all over again.

The total-trip memory will not, contrary to the single-trip memory, be deleted after a period of interruption of driving of 2 hours.

Note

All values in the memory **No. 1** and **No. 2** are erased if the battery of the vehicle is disconnected.

Operation

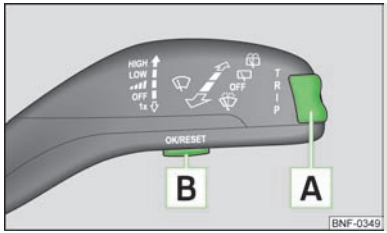

Fig. 6
Multi-functional indicator: Control elements

First read and observe the introductory information and safety warnings ! on page 12.

The rocker switch A and the button B are located on the windshield wiper lever » Fig. 6.

Select memory
› Briefly pressing the button B » Fig. 6 allows to select the desired memory.

Selecting functions

› Briefly press the rocker switch A » Fig. 6 up or down. This opens the individual functions of the multi-functional indicator one after the other.

Reseting

› Select the desired memory.
› Press and hold the button B » Fig. 6 for longer than 1 second.

The following readouts of the selected memory will be set to zero by button B:

› average fuel consumption;
› distance driven;
› Average speed;
› Driving time.

Digital clock

First read and observe the introductory information and safety warnings ! on page 12.

The time is set as follows:

› Press the rocker switch A » Fig. 6 up or down to change the display of the time.
› Press the button 6 » Fig. 3 to select the hour display so that it flashes.
› Press button 3 to continue setting the time. Keep the button pressed to run through the numbers quickly.
› Press the button 6 to select the minutes display so that it flashes.
› Press button 3 to continue setting the time. Keep the button pressed to run through the numbers quickly.
› Confirm the set value by pressing the button 6 again, or wait for around 5 seconds. The setting is saved automatically (the value stops flashing).

Outside temperature

First read and observe the introductory information and safety warnings ! on page 12.

The outside temperature appears in the display when the ignition is switched on.

If the outside temperature drops below +4 °C, the temperature indicator appears and a snow flake symbol (black ice warning) flashes for a few seconds, then remains displayed together with the outside temperature.

! WARNING

Do not only rely upon the information given on the outside temperature display that there is no ice on the road. Even at temperatures around +4 °C, black ice may still be on the road surface – warning, drive with care!

Driving time

First read and observe the introductory information and safety warnings ! on page 12.

The driving time which has elapsed since the memory was last erased, appears in the display » page 13. If you want to measure the driving time from a particular moment in time on, at this moment, reset the memory by setting the button B » Fig. 6 to zero.

The maximum distance indicated in both memories is 19 hours and 59 minutes. The indicator is set back to null if this period is exceeded.

Current fuel consumption

First read and observe the introductory information and safety warnings ! on page 12.

The current fuel consumption level is shown in the display in litres/100 km[1]. With this information your style of driving can be adapted to the desired fuel consumption.

The display appears in litres/hour if the vehicle is stationary or driving at a low speed[2].

[1] On some models in certain countries, the display appears in kilometres/litres.
[2] On some models in certain countries, the display appears in --,- kilometres/litres if the vehicle is stationary.

Average fuel consumption

First read and observe the introductory information and safety warnings ! on page 12.

The average fuel consumption since the memory was last erased is shown in the display in litres/100 km[1] » page 13. With this information your style of driving can be adapted to the desired fuel consumption.

If you wish to determine the average fuel consumption over a certain period of time, you must set the memory at the start of the new measurement to zero using the button B » Fig. 6. A zero appears in the display for the first approx. 300 m you drive after erasing the memory.

The indicated value will be regularly updated while you are driving.

Note

The amount of fuel consumed will not be indicated.

Range

First read and observe the introductory information and safety warnings ! on page 12.

The estimated range in kilometres is shown on the display. It indicates the distance you can still drive with your vehicle based on the present level of fuel in the tank for the same style of driving.

The readout is shown in steps of 10 km. After lighting up of the indicator light for the fuel reserve the display is shown in steps of 5 km.

The fuel consumption for the last 50 km is taken as a basis for calculating the range. The range will be increase if you drive in a more economical manner.

Distance travelled

First read and observe the introductory information and safety warnings ! on page 12.

The distance driven since the memory was last erased appears in the display » page 13. If you want to measure the distance travelled from a particular moment in time on, at this moment, reset the memory by setting the button B » Fig. 6 to zero.

The maximum distance indicated in both memories is 1,999 km. The indicator is set back to null if this period is exceeded.

Average speed

First read and observe the introductory information and safety warnings ! on page 12.

The average speed since the memory was last erased is shown in the display in km/hour » page 13. If you wish to determine the average speed over a certain period of time, you must set the memory to zero at the start of the measurement using the button B on the windshield wiper lever » Fig. 6.

A zero appears in the display for the first approx. 300 m you drive after erasing the memory.

The indicated value will be regularly updated while you are driving.

Current speed

First read and observe the introductory information and safety warnings ! on page 12.

The current speed which is identical to the display of the speedometer 1 » Fig. 3 is indicated on the display.

Coolant temperature

First read and observe the introductory information and safety warnings ! on page 12.

The current coolant temperature is shown in the display.

[1] On some models in certain countries, the display appears in kilometres/litres.

Warning against excessive speeds

First read and observe the introductory information and safety warnings ! on page 12.

Adjust the speed limit while the vehicle is stationary

› Use button A » Fig. 6 to choose the menu point **Warning against excessive speeds** on the windshield wiper lever.
› Press the button B to activate the ability to set the speed limit (value flashes).
› Use the button A to set the required speed limit, e.g. 50 km/h.
› Confirm the speed limit that was set with button B, or wait approx. 5 seconds until the setting is saved automatically (the value stops flashing).

This allows you to set the speed in 5 km/h intervals.

Adjust the speed limit while the vehicle is moving

› With button A » Fig. 6, choose the menu point **Warning against excessive speeds**.
› Drive at the desired speed, e.g. 50 km/h.
› Press button B to accept the current speed as the speed limit (the value flashes).

If you wish to change the set speed limit, it is changed in 5 km/h intervals (e.g. the accepted speed of 47 km/h increases to 50 km/h or decreases to 45 km/h).

› Confirm the speed limit that was set by pressing button B again, or wait approx. 5 seconds until the setting is saved automatically (the value stops flashing).

Change or delete speed limit

› With button A » Fig. 6, choose the menu point **Warning against excessive speeds**.
› Pressing the button B deletes the speed limit.
› By pressing the button B activates the ability to change the speed limit.

If the set speed limit is exceeded, an acoustic signal will sound as a warning. At the same time the message **Warning against excessive speeds** appears on the display with the set limit value.

The set speed limit value remains stored even after switching off the ignition.

Warning lights

Overview

The warning lights show certain functions/faults and may be accompianed by acoustic signals.

Indicator lights in the instrument cluster

	Turn signal light (left)	» page 17
	Turn signal light (right)	» page 17
	Main beam	» page 17
	Rear fog light	» page 17
	Speed regulating system	» page 17
	Airbag system	» page 17
	Exhaust inspection system	» page 18
	Electromechanical power steering	» page 18
	Engine oil pressure	» page 18
EPC	EPC fault light (petrol engine)	» page 19
	Coolant temperature/coolant level	» page 19
	Stabilisation control (ESC)	» page 19
TC	Traction control (TC)	» page 19
ABS	Antilock brake system (ABS)	» page 20

	Seat belt warning light	» page 20
	Brake system	» page 20
	Handbrake	» page 21
	Generator	» page 21
	Fuel reserve	» page 11
	Automatic gearbox	» page 21

Indicator lights in the instrument cluster display

	Seatbelt fastened - rear seat	» page 22
	Seatbelt not fastened - rear seat	
	City Safe Drive system	» page 22
	START-STOPSystem	» page 22
	Fuel gauge and fuel reserve indicator	» page 11

WARNING

- If illuminated warning lights and the corresponding descriptions and warning notes are not observed, this may result in severe injuries or major vehicle damage.
- The engine compartment of your car is a hazardous area. There is a risk of injuries, scalding, accidents and fire when working in the engine compartment, e.g. inspecting and replenishing oil and other fluids. It is essential to observe safety notes » page 109, *Engine compartment*.

Note

- The arrangement of the indicator lights depends on the model version. The symbols shown in the following functional description are to be found as indicator lights in the instrument cluster.
- Operational faults are shown in the instrument cluster as red symbols (priority 1 - danger) or yellow symbols (priority 2 - warning).

Turn signal system

Either the left or right indicator light flashes depending on the position of the turn signal lever.

If a turn signal light fails, the indicator light flashes at twice its normal rate.

Switching off the hazard warning light system is switched on will cause all of the turn signal lights as well as both indicator lights to flash.

Further information » page 34, *Turn signal and main beam lever*.

Main beam

The indicator light comes on when the main beam or headlight flasher are selected » page 32.

The rear fog light

The warning light comes on when the rear fog lights are operating » page 33.

Speed regulating system

The indicator light lights up, when the speed regulating system is running » page 65.

Airbag system

Monitoring the airbag system

The warning light comes on for a few seconds when the ignition is switched on.

There is a fault in the system if the warning light does not go out or flashes while driving » . This also applies if the warning light does not come on when the ignition is switched on.

The functionality of the airbag system is also monitored electronically when one airbag has been switched off.

The following situation applies if the front or side airbag or belt tensioner have been switched off using the vehicle system tester:

› The warning light lights up for around 4 seconds after switching on the ignition and then flashes approximately another 12 seconds in 2 second intervals.

The following situation applies if the airbag has been switched off using the key switch for the airbag in the front passenger storage compartment:

› The warning light comes on for a few seconds when the ignition is switched on;
› The deactivated airbag is indicated by the illumination of the indicator light PASSENGER AIR BAG OFF in the middle of the dash panel » page 88, *Key switch for the front seat passenger airbag*.

WARNING

If there is a fault, have the airbag system checked immediately by a specialist garage. Otherwise, there is a risk of the airbag not being activated in the event of an accident.

Exhaust inspection system

The warning light comes on after the ignition has been switched on.

If the warning light does not go out after starting the engine or it lights up when driving, a fault exists in an exhaust relevant component. The engine management system selects an emergency programme which enables you to drive to the nearest specialist garage by adopting a gentle style of driving.

Electromechanical power steering

The warning light comes on for a few seconds when the ignition is switched on.

If the warning light after switching on the ignition or when driving lights up continuously, a fault exists in the electromechanical power steering.

› If the **yellow** indicator light lights up, this indicates a partial failure of the power steering and the steering forces can be greater.
› If the **red** indicator light lights up, this indicates a complete failure of the power steering and the steering assist has failed (significantly higher steering forces).

Further information » page 59.

Note

- If the yellow warning light goes out after starting the engine again and a short drive, it is not necessary to visit a specialist garage.
- If the vehicle battery has been disconnected and reconnected, the yellow indicator light comes on after switching on the ignition. The warning light should go out after driving a short distance.

Engine oil pressure

The warning light comes on for a few seconds when the ignition is switched on.

Stop the vehicle and switch the engine off if the warning light does not go off after the engine has started or flashes while driving. Check the oil level and top up with engine oil if necessary » page 111, *Checking the engine oil level*.

An audible signal sounds as a warning signal.

Do not continue your journey if for some reason it is not possible to top up the engine oil under the prevailing conditions. Serious engine damage is possible. Therefore, **switch the engine off** and seek help from a specialist garage.

Even if the oil level is correct, **do not drive any further** if the warning light is flashing. Also do not leave the engine running at an idling speed. Seek help from a specialist garage.

WARNING

If you have to stop for technical reasons, then park the vehicle at a safe distance from the traffic, switch off the engine and activate the hazard warning light system » page 34, *Switches for the hazard warning light system*.

CAUTION

The red oil pressure light is not an oil level indicator! One should therefore check the oil level at regular intervals, preferably after every refuelling stop.

EPC fault light

The EPC (Electronic Power Control) warning light comes on for a few seconds when the ignition is switched on.

If the warning light EPC does not go out after starting the engine or it lights up when driving, there is a fault in the engine control system. The engine management system selects an emergency programme which enables you to drive to the nearest specialist garage by adopting a gentle style of driving.

Coolant temperature/coolant level

The warning light comes on for a few seconds when the ignition is switched on.

The coolant temperature is too high or the coolant level too low if the warning light does not go out or flashes while driving.

An audible signal sounds as a warning tone.

In this case, switch off the engine, check the coolant level and top up the coolant, if necessary.

Do not continue your journey if for some reason it is not possible to top up the coolant under the prevailing conditions. Serious engine damage is possible. Therefore, **switch the engine off** and seek help from a specialist garage.

If the coolant is within the specified range, the increased temperature may be caused by an operating problem at the radiator fan. Check the fuse for the radiator fan, replace if necessary » page 140, *Fuses in the engine compartment*.

Do not continue driving if the warning light does not go off even though the coolant level is correct and the fuse for the fan is in working order. Seek help from a specialist garage.

Further information » page 112, *Coolant*.

WARNING

- If you have to stop for technical reasons, then park the vehicle at a safe distance from the traffic, switch off the engine and activate the hazard warning light system » page 34.

Stabilisation control (ESC)

The warning light comes on for a few seconds when the ignition is switched on.

When the ESC helps to stabilise the vehicle, the warning light flashes in the instrument cluster.

The indicator light illuminates permanently if there is a fault in the ESC.

As the ESC operates in conjunction with the ABS, the ESP indicator light will also come on if the ABS system fails.

If the indicator light comes on immediately after starting the engine, the ESC can be switched off for technical reasons. In this case, the ESC can be switched on again by switching the ignition on and off. If the indicator light goes out, the ESC is fully functional again.

Further information » page 62, *Stabilisation control (ESC)*.

Note

If the vehicle's battery has been disconnected and reconnected, the warning light comes on after switching on the ignition. The warning light should go out after driving a short distance.

Traction Control System (TCS)

The warning light comes on for a few seconds when the ignition is switched on.

The warning light comes on when driving when a control cycle is activated.

The indicator light illuminates permanently if there is a fault in the TCS.

The fact that the TCS operates together with the ABS means that the TCS warning light will also come on if the ABS system is not operating properly.

If the indicator light comes on immediately after starting the engine, the TCS can be switched off for technical reasons. In this case, the TCS can be switched on again by switching the ignition on and off. If the indicator light goes out, the TCS is fully functional again.

Further information » page 63, *Traction control (TC)*.

Note

If the vehicle's battery has been disconnected and reconnected, the warning light comes on after switching on the ignition. The warning light should go out after driving a short distance.

Antilock brake system (ABS)

The warning light comes on for a few seconds after the ignition has been switched on or when starting the engine. The warning light goes out after an automatic check sequence has been completed.

A fault in the ABS
The system is not functioning properly if the ABS warning light does not go out within a few seconds after switching on the ignition, does not light up at all, or lights up while driving. The vehicle will only be braked by the normal brake system. Visit a specialist garage immediately and adjust your style of driving appropriately as you will not know how great the damage is.

Further information » page 63, *Antilock brake system (ABS)*.

A fault in the entire brake system
If the ABS warning light comes on together with the brake system warning light , there is a fault not only in the ABS but also in another part of the brake system » .

WARNING

- If you have to stop for technical reasons, then park the vehicle at a safe distance from the traffic, switch off the engine and activate the hazard warning light system » page 34.
- If the brake system warning light comes on together with the ABS warning light stop the vehicle immediately and check the brake fluid level in the reservoir » page 114, *Checking the brake fluid*. If the fluid level has dropped below the MIN marking, do not continue your journey - risk of accident! Get professional assistance.
- The following guidelines should be observed when opening the bonnet and checking the brake fluid level » page 109, *Engine compartment*.
- If the brake fluid is at the correct level, the ABS control function has failed. The rear wheels may then block very rapidly when braking. In certain circumstances, this can result in the rear end of the car breaking away - risk of skidding! Carefully drive to the nearest specialist garage and have the fault rectified.

Seat belt warning light

The warning light comes on after the ignition is switched on as a reminder for the driver and front passenger to fasten the seat belt. The warning light only goes out if the driver or front passenger has fastened his seat belt.

If the seat belt has not been fastened by the driver or front passenger, a permanent warning signal sounds at vehicle speeds greater than 25 km/h and simultaneously the warning light flashes.

If the seat belt is not fastened by the driver or front passenger during the next 90 seconds, the warning signal is deactivated and the indicator light lights up permanently.

Further information » page 80, *Seat belts*.

Brake system

The indicator light illuminates if the brake fluid level is too low or there is a fault in the ABS.

If the indicator light flashes and an audible signal sounds, **stop** and check the brake fluid level » .

If there is a fault in the ABS which also influences the function of the normal brake system (e.g. distribution of brake pressure), the ABS warning light comes on together with the brake system warning light.

Visit a specialist garage immediately and adjust your style of driving accordingly as you will not know how great the damage is nor the limitation it is placing on the braking efficiency.

Further information » page 60, *Brakes and brake assist systems*.

WARNING

- If you have to stop for technical reasons, then park the vehicle at a safe distance from the traffic, switch off the engine and activate the hazard warning light system » page 34.
- A fault to the braking system can increase the vehicle's braking distance!
- The following guidelines should be observed when opening the bonnet and checking the brake fluid level » page 109, *Engine compartment*.
- If the brake system warning light does not go out a few seconds after switching on the ignition or comes on when driving, stop immediately and check the brake fluid level in the reservoir » page 114. If the fluid level has dropped below the MIN marking, do not continue your journey - risk of accident! Get professional assistance.

Handbrake

The warning light comes on if the handbrake is applied. An audible warning is also given if you drive the vehicle for at least 3 seconds at a speed of more than 6 km/h.

Dynamo

The warning light comes on after the ignition has been switched on. It should go out after the engine has started.

If the warning light does not go out after the engine has started or comes on when driving, then drive to the nearest specialist garage. As the vehicle battery will discharge during this process, switch off all non-essential electrical components.

WARNING

- If you have to stop for technical reasons, then park the vehicle at a safe distance from the traffic, switch off the engine and activate the hazard warning light system » page 34.

CAUTION

If the indicator light (cooling system fault) comes on in addition to the indicator light on the display when driving, stop immediately and switch the engine off - risk of engine damage!

Automatic gearbox

Warning light
Do not continue your journey if the warning light lights up and an acoustic signal sounds. Switch off the engine and seek assistance from a specialist garage.

Warning light
If the warning light lights up and no gear can be selected, switch the ignition on and off. If the warning light lights up after you switch on the ignition, seek assistance from a specialist garage.

If the warning light or warning light lights up and an acoustic signal sounds, this means that the automatic gearbox has overheated. Stop and allow the transmission to cool down or drive more quickly than 20 km/h (12 mph).

If the warning light lights up again, switch off the vehicle, shut off the engine and allow the gearbox to cool down.

Warning light
If the warning light lights up, operate the brake pedal.

Warning light
If the warning light lights up, operate the handbrake.

Further information » page 71, *Automatic gearbox AGB*.

WARNING

- If you have to stop for technical reasons, then park the vehicle at a safe distance from the traffic, switch off the engine and activate the hazard warning light system » page 34.

Safety belt fastened/not fastened (belt status display) - Rear seat

After switching on the ignition, the belt status indicator lights up for the rear seats in the instrument panel display for 30 seconds and indicates whether any rear seat passengers have fastened their seat belts. The belt status indicator will then light up when the passenger on the rear seat fastens or unfastens the seat belt (when the ignition is switched on or during the journey).

If the warning light , **is** switched on, the passenger on the rear seat has their seat belt on.

If the warning light , **is** switched on, the passenger on the rear seat does **not** have their seat belt on.

If a seat belt is unfastened on the rear seat during the journey at a speed of more than 25 km/h, an acoustic signal will sound, and the belt status indicator for the rear seats will flash for around 30 seconds.

Further information » page 80, *Seat belts*.

City Safe Drive

If the City Safe Drive system is currently slowing the vehicle down automatically, the warning light will flash **quickly**.

If the City Safe Drive system is not currently available, or if there is a system fault, the warning light will flash **slowly**.

When the City Safe Drive system is switched off while the vehicle is travelling at a speed between 5 – 30 km/h (3 - 19 mph), the warning light **OFF** will light up in the instrument cluster display.

If the City Safe Drive system is switched on, the warning light in the instrument cluster display **On** will light up for around 5 seconds.

Further information » page 68, *City Safe Drive*.

START STOP

If the START STOP system is active, the warning light will light up Ⓐ.

If the START STOP system is active, but automatic engine shut down is not possible, the warning light will light up .

When the warning light flashes Ⓐ the START STOP system will not be available.

Further information » page 67, *START/STOP*.

Unlocking and locking

Vehicle key

Introductory information

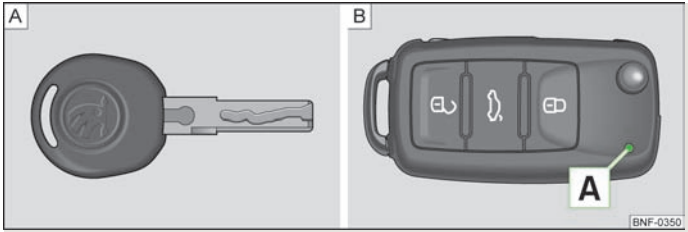

Fig. 7 **Key without remote control/key with remote control (remote control key)**

Two keys are provided with the vehicle. Depending on the equipment, your vehicle can be equipped with keys without radio remote control » Fig. 7 - A or with radio remote control» Fig. 7 - B.

WARNING

- Always withdraw the key whenever you leave the vehicle - even if it is only for a short time. This is particularly important if children are left in the vehicle. The children might otherwise start the engine or operate electrical equipment (e.g. power windows) - risk of injury!
- Do not withdraw the ignition key from the ignition lock until the vehicle has come to a stop. The steering lock might otherwise engage unintentionally - risk of accident!

CAUTION

- Each key contains electronic components; therefore it must be protected against moisture and severe shocks.
- Keep the groove of the keys completely clean as impurities (textile fibres, dust, etc.) have a negative effect on the functionality of the locking cylinder and ignition lock.

Note

Please approach a ŠKODA Service Partner if you lose a key as they can obtain a new one for you.

Replacing the battery in the remote control key

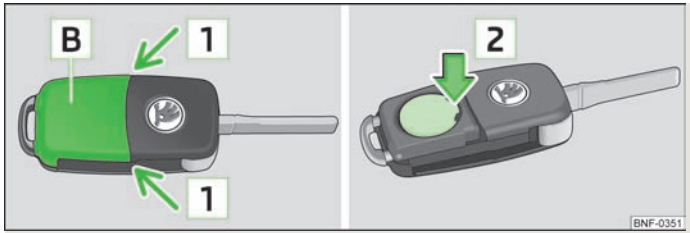

Fig. 8 **Remote control key - remove cover/remove battery**

Each remote control key contains a battery which is housed under the cover B » Fig. 8. If the battery is discharged, the red warning light A does not flash after you press a button on the remote control key » Fig. 7. We recommend that you ask a ŠKODA Service Partner to replace the key battery. However, if you would like to replace the discharged battery yourself proceed as follows.

› Flip out the key.
› Press off the battery cover with your thumb or using a flat screwdriver in the region of arrows 1 » Fig. 8.
› Remove the discharged battery from the key by pressing the battery downwards in the region of arrow 2.
› Insert the new battery. Ensure that the "+" symbol on the battery is facing upwards. The correct polarity is shown on the battery cover.
› Place the battery cover on the key and press it down until it clicks into place.

CAUTION

- Pay attention to the correct polarity when changing the battery.
- The replacement battery must have the same specification as the original battery.

For the sake of the environment

Dispose of the used battery in accordance with national legal provisions.

Note

The system has to be synchronised, if the vehicle cannot be unlocked or locked with the remote control key after replacing the battery » page 28.

Child safety lock

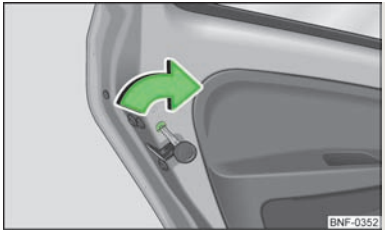

Fig. 9
Child safety locks on the rear doors

The child safety lock prevents the rear door from being opened from the inside. The door can only be opened from the outside.

You can switch the child safety lock on and off using the vehicle key.

Switching child safety lock on

› Turn the slot of the lock on the left-hand door clockwise » Fig. 9 do the same anti-clockwise on the right-hand door.

Switching child safety lock off

› Turn the slot of the lock on the left-hand door clockwise and do the same anti-clockwise on the right-hand door.

Central locking system

Introductory information

When using central locking or unlocking, **all** doors are locked or unlocked simultaneously. The boot lid is unlocked when opening. You can then open the boot lid by pressing the button » page 28, *Boot lid*.

Operation of the central locking system is possible:
› with the remote control key » page 27;
› with the central locking button » page 26;
› from the outside using the vehicle key » page 25.

Automatic locking and unlocking
All the doors and the boot lid are locked automatically once the car reaches a speed of about 15 km/h.

If the ignition key is withdrawn, the car is then automatically unlocked again. In addition, it is possible for the driver to unlock the car by pressing the central locking button » page 26 or by pulling the door opening lever.

Upon request you can have automatic locking and unlocking activated by a ŠKODA Service Partner.

WARNING

Locked doors prevent unwanted entry into the vehicle from outside, for example at road crossings. Locked doors do, however, make it more difficult for rescuers to get into the vehicle in an emergency - danger to life!

Note

- In the event of an accident in which the airbags are deployed, the locked doors are automatically unlocked in order to enable rescuers to gain access to the vehicle.
- Only the driver's door can be unlocked or locked using the key if the central locking system fails » page 25. The other doors and the boot lid can be manually locked or unlocked.
  - Emergency locking of the door » page 26.
  - Emergency unlocking of the boot lid » page 29.

Safe securing system

The central locking system can be equipped with a **safe securing** system. The door locks are blocked automatically if the vehicle is locked from the outside. The warning light flashes for around 2 seconds in quick succession, afterwards it begins to flash evenly at longer intervals. It is not possible to open the doors with the door handle either from the inside or from the outside. This acts as an effective deterrent against attempts to break into your vehicle.

The safe securing system can be deactivated within 2 seconds by double locking the vehicle.

If the safe securing system is not operating, the warning light in the driver door flashes for about 2 seconds fast, goes out and starts to flash evenly at longer intervals after about 30 seconds.

The safe securing system is activated again the next time the vehicle is unlocked and locked.

If the vehicle is locked and the safe securing system is deactivated, the vehicle can be opened from the inside by pulling the door opening lever.

WARNING

If the car is locked and the safe securing system is activated, there must not be any person in the car as it is then not possible to open either a door or a window from the inside. The locked doors make it more difficult for rescuers to get into the vehicle in an emergency - hazard!

Unlocking the vehicle using the key

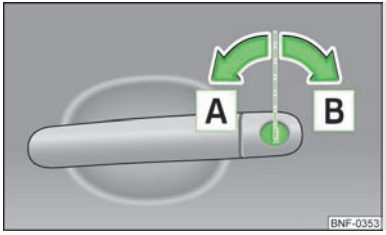

Fig. 10
Turning the key for unlocking and locking the vehicle

› Turn the key in the locking cylinder of the driver's door in the direction of travel (unlocking position) A » Fig. 10.
› Pull the door handle and open the door.

› All the doors are unlocked.
› The boot lid is then unlocked.
› The switched on interior lights come on over the door contact.
› The safe securing system is deactivated.

Locking the vehicle with the key

› Turn the key in the locking cylinder of the driver's door in the opposite direction of travel (lock position) B » Fig. 10.

› All the doors and the boot lid are locked.
› The switched on interior lights will switch off over the door contact.
› The safe securing system is immediately activated.
› The indicator light in the driver door begins flashing.

Note

If the driver's door has been opened, the vehicle cannot be locked.

Door opening lever

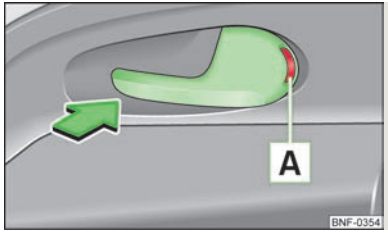

Fig. 11
Door opening lever

On vehicles without central locking, you can lock and unlock doors which do not have a locking cylinder from the inside.

Locking

› Push the door opening lever in the direction of the arrow to make the red marking A » Fig. 11 visible.

Unlocking

› Open the door by pulling the door opening lever once against the direction of the arrow » Fig. 11.

Central locking button

Fig. 12
Central locking system

If the vehicle was not locked from the outside, you can also unlock and lock it with the rocker switch » Fig. 12 without the ignition switched on.

Locking all doors and the boot lid

› Press the button » Fig. 12.

Unlocking all doors and the boot lid

› Press the button .

The following applies if your vehicle has been locked using the central locking button.

› It is not possible to open the doors or the boot lid from the outside (safety feature, e.g. when stopping at traffic lights etc.).
› Doors can be unlocked individually from the inside and opened by pulling the door opening lever.
› If at least one door has been opened, the vehicle cannot be locked.
› In the event of an accident in which the airbags are deployed, the locked doors are automatically unlocked from the inside in order to enable rescuers to gain access to the vehicle.

WARNING

The central locking system also operates if the ignition is switched off. Children should never be left unattended in the vehicle since it is difficult to provide assistance from the outside when the doors are locked. Locked doors make it difficult for rescuers to get into the vehicle in an emergency - hazard!

Note

If the safe securing system is activated» page 25, the door opening lever and the central locking buttons do not operate.

Emergency locking of the doors

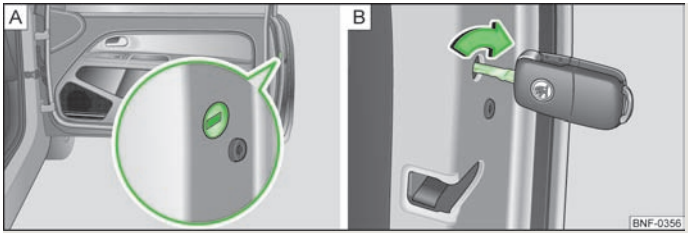

Fig. 13 **Emergency locking of the door**

An emergency locking mechanism is located on the face side of the doors which have no locking cylinder » Fig. 13 - A it is only visible after opening the door.

Locking

› Insert the key into the slot » Fig. 13 - A and turn it clockwise into the vertical position on the right-hand door » Fig. 13 - B and anti-clockwise on the left-hand door.

After closing the door, it no longer be opened from the outside. The door can be unlocked from the inside by pulling on the door handle again, and then opened from the outside.

Remote control

Introductory information

You can use the remote control key:
› to unlock and lock the vehicle;
› unlocking boot lid.

The transmitter with the battery is housed in the handle of the remote control key. The receiver is located in the interior of the vehicle. The operating range of the remote control key is approx. 30 m. But this range of the remote control can be reduced if the batteries are weak.

The key has a fold-open key bit which can be used for unlocking and locking the car manually and also for starting the engine.

If a lost key is replaced or if the receiver unit has been repaired or replaced, the system must be initialised by a ŠKODA Service Partner. Only then can the remote control key be used again.

Note

▪ The remote control is automatically deactivated when the ignition is switched on.
▪ The operation of the remote control may temporarily be affected by interference from transmitters close to the car and which operate in the same frequency range (e.g. mobile phone, TV transmitter).
▪ The battery must be replaced if the central locking does react to the remote control at less than 3 metres away » page 23.
▪ If the driver door is open, the vehicle cannot be locked using the remote control key.

Unlocking and locking car

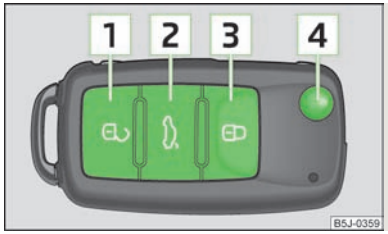

Fig. 14
Remote control key

Unlocking the vehicle
› Press the button 1 for about 1 second.

Locking the vehicle
› Press the button 3 for about 1 second.

Deactivating the safe securing system
› Press the button 3 twice within 2 seconds. Further information » page 25.

Unlocking the boot lid
› Press the button 2 for about 1 second. Further information » page 28.

Folding out the key bit
› Press the button 4.

Folding in the key bit
› Press the button 4 and fold in the key bit.

The turn signal lights flash twice as confirmation that the vehicle has been unlocked. If the vehicle is unlocked using button 1 and none of the doors or the boot lid are opened within the next 30 seconds, the vehicle is automatically locked again and the safe securing system is reactivated. This function is intended to prevent the car being unlocked unintentionally.

Display of the locking
The turn signal lights flash once to confirm that the vehicle has been correctly locked.

If the doors or the boot lid remain open after the vehicle has been locked, the turn signal lights do not flash until they have been closed.

WARNING

If the car is locked and the safe securing system is activated, there must not be any person in the car as it is then not possible to open either a door or a window from the inside. The locked doors make it more difficult for rescuers to get into the vehicle in an emergency - hazard!

Note

- Only operate the remote control when the doors and boot lid are closed and the vehicle is in your line of sight.
- To avoid the car being locked inadvertently once in the car, the lock button of the remote control must not be pressed before the key is inserted into the ignition lock. Should this happen, press the unlock button of the remote control.

Synchronising the remote control

If the vehicle cannot be unlocked by actuating the remote control system then it is possible that the code in the key and the control unit in the vehicle are no longer synchronised. This can occur when the buttons on the radio-operated key are actuated a number of times outside of the operative range of the equipment or the battery on the remote control was replaced.

This means it is necessary to synchronise the code as follows:
› press any button on the remote control key;
› pressing of the button means that the door will unlock with the key within 1 minute.

Boot lid

Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

Boot lid 28
Emergency unlocking of the boot lid 29

WARNING

- Ensure that the lock is properly engaged after closing the boot lid. Otherwise, the boot lid might open suddenly when driving even if the boot lid lock was closed - risk of accident!
- Never drive with the boot lid fully opened or slightly ajar otherwise exhaust gases may get into the interior of the vehicle - risk of poisoning!
- Do not press on the rear window when closing the boot lid, it could crack - risk of injury!

Note

A closed, but not locked boot lid is locked automatically when driving off, or when travelling at speeds greater than around 9 km/h. It is unlocked again after the vehicle stops and the door is opened.

Boot lid

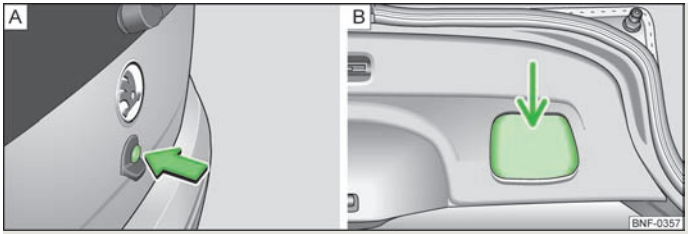

Fig. 15 **Boot lid**

First read and observe the introductory information and safety warnings ! on page 28.

Unlocking the boot lid in vehicles with remote control
› Unlock the driver's door with the vehicle key » page 25, *Unlocking the vehicle using the key*.

Unlocking the boot lid in vehicles with remote control
› Press the button in the vehicle key for one second.

Unlocking the boot lid with the remote control key

› Press the button in the vehicle key until the boot lid unlatches.

Opening the boot lid

› Open the boot lid by pressing the button » Fig. 15 - A.

Closing the boot lid

› Reach into the recesses » Fig. 15 - B and pull the boot lid down.
› Close the lid with a slight swing.

Emergency unlocking of the boot lid

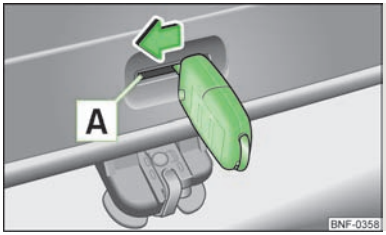

Fig. 16
Emergency unlocking of the boot lid

First read and observe the introductory information and safety warnings ! on page 28.

The boot lid can be unlocked manually if there is a fault in the central locking system.

Unlocking the boot lid

› Fold the rear seat backrest forward » page 42.
› Insert the vehicle key or a similar tool into the opening A » Fig. 16 in the lid trim up to the stop.
› Unlock the lock in the direction of arrow.
› Open the boot lid.

Electric power windows

Buttons in the driver's door

Fig. 17
Buttons on the driver's door

The power windows operate only when ignition is switched on.

Opening a window

› A window is opened by pressing lightly on the respective button in the door. The opening process stops when one releases the button.

Closing a window

› A window is closed through pulling lightly on the respective button in the door. The closing process stops when one releases the button.

The buttons for the individual windows are located in the operating part of the armrest of the driver's door » Fig. 17, and in the front passenger door.

! WARNING

- If the vehicle is locked from the outside, do not leave anybody in the vehicle as it is not possible to open the windows from the inside in the event of an emergency.
- When closing the windows proceed with caution to avoid causing crushing injuries - risk of injury!

CAUTION

- Keep the windows clean to ensure the correct functionality of the electric windows.
- If the windows are frozen, remove the ice » page 103 before operating the power windows to prevent damage to the power window mechanism.
- When leaving the locked vehicle make sure that the windows are closed at all times.

Note

When driving always use the existing heating, air conditioning and ventilation system for ventilating the interior of the vehicle. If the windows are opened, dust as well as other dirt can get into the vehicle and in addition the wind noise is more at certain speeds.

Rear windows

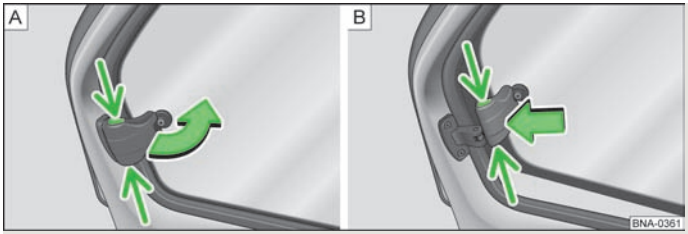

Fig. 18 **Rear windows**

Opening

› Take hold of the safety in the recess » Fig. 18 - A and open the window in the direction of the arrow.
› Lock the window in the opened position by pressing the safety in the direction of arrow » Fig. 18 - B.

Closing

› Take hold of the safety in the recess and pull it in the opposite direction of the arrow » Fig. 18 - B.
› Close the window in the initial position in the opposite direction of the arrow » Fig. 18 - A until the safety audibly latches.

WARNING

When closing the windows proceed with caution to avoid causing crushing injuries - risk of injury!

CAUTION

When leaving the locked vehicle make sure that the windows are closed and locked at all times.

Note

When driving always use the existing heating, air conditioning and ventilation system for ventilating the interior of the vehicle. If the windows are opened, dust as well as other dirt can get into the vehicle and in addition the wind noise is more at certain speeds.

Power panoramic sliding/sliding tilting roof

Introductory information

The power sliding/tilting roof (abbreviated in the following as 'sliding/tilting roof'), can only be operated with the rotary dial when the ignition is turned on » Fig. 19. The control dial has several positions.

The sliding/tilting roof can still be operated for approx. 10 minutes after switching the ignition off. However, as soon as one of the front doors is opened it is no longer possible to operate the sliding/tilting roof.

Note

- Always close the sliding/tilting roof before unhooking the battery.
- If the battery has been disconnected and reconnected, it is possible that the sliding/tilting roof does not operate correctly. Next, move the rotary switch into position A, pull it, and hold onto the recess downwards and forwards tightly. The sliding/tilting roof opens and closes again after around 10 seconds. Do not release the control dial until it has done so.

Using the system

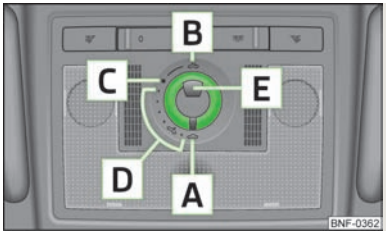

Fig. 19
Control dial for the sliding/tilting roof

Comfort position
› Turn the switch to position C » Fig. 19.

Open partially
› Turn the switch to a position in area D.

Open fully
› Turn the switch to position B and hold it in this position (spring-tensioned position).

Tilting roof
› Turn the switch to position A » Fig. 19.
› In order to tilt, press the switch in the region of the lug E towards the roof.

Closing
› Turn the switch to position A » Fig. 19.
› To close, press the switch on the recess E down and then push it forwards.

When the sliding/tilting roof is in the comfort position, the intensity of the wind noise is reduced.

Force limiter
The sliding/tilting roof is fitted with a force limiter. The sliding/tilting roof stops and moves back several centimetres when it cannot be closed because there is something in the way (e.g. ice). The sliding/tilting roof can be fully closed without a force limiter by pressing the switch on the recess down and then pushing it forward until the sliding/tilting roof is fully closed » !.

! WARNING

When closing the sliding/tilting roof proceed with caution to avoid causing crushing injuries - risk of injury!

! CAUTION

During the winter it may be necessary to remove any ice and snow in the vicinity of the sliding/tilting roof before opening it to prevent any damage to the opening mechanism.

Lights and Visibility

Lights

Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

Switching lights on and off 32
DAY LIGHT function (Daylight driving light) 33
Fog lights 33
Rear fog light 33
Parking light 33
Headlamp beam adjustment 33
Switches for the hazard warning light system 34
Turn signal and main beam lever 34

On models fitted with **right-hand steering** the position of certain switches differs from that shown in » Fig. 20. The symbols which mark the switch positions are identical, however.

WARNING

Never drive with only the side lights on! The side lights are not bright enough to light up the road sufficiently in front of you or to be seen by other oncoming traffic. Therefore always switch on the low beam when it is dark or if visibility is poor.

CAUTION

- The activation of the lights should only be undertaken in accordance with national legal requirements.
- The driver is always responsible for the correct settings and use of the lights.

Note

- If the light switch is in the position ⫸, the ignition key is removed and the driver's door is open, an acoustic warning signal will sound. The acoustic warning signal is switched off by means of the door contact when the driver's door is closed (ignition off), however, the side lights remain on to illuminate the parked vehicle if necessary.
- The instruments are also illuminated when the side light or low beam light is switched on.
- In the event of cool or humid weather conditions, the headlights can be misted up from inside. The temperature difference between interior and external area of the headlight lenses is decisive. When the driving lights are switched on, the light outlet surfaces are free from mist after a short period, although the headlight lenses may still be misted up in the peripheral areas. It also concerns reverse light and turn signal lights. This mist has no influence on the life of the lighting system.

Switching lights on and off

Fig. 20
Dash panel: Light switch

First read and observe the introductory information and safety warnings ! on page 32.

Switching on the parking light

› Turn the light switch » Fig. 20 to position ⫸.

Switching on the low beam and main beam

› Turn the light switch to position ≡D.
› Press the main beam lever forward in order to switch on the main beam » Fig. 24.

Switching off lights (except daylight driving lights)

› Turn the light switch to position 0.

DAY LIGHT function (Daylight driving light)

First read and observe the introductory information and safety warnings ! on page 32.

Switching on daylight driving lights

› Turn the ignition on and turn the light switch to position 0.

Activating/deactivating the function daylight driving lights

› Deactivate and activate the daylight driving lights by removing/applying the security » page 138, *Fuses on the underside of the dash panel*.

On vehicles with lights for daylight driving lights, the parking light and the licence plate light do not come on when activating the function daylight driving lights (neither front nor rear).

When the daylight driving lights are switched on, the lighting of the instrument cluster is switched on.

Fog lights

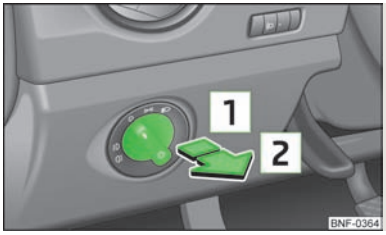

Fig. 21
Dash panel: Light switch

First read and observe the introductory information and safety warnings ! on page 32.

Switch on the front fog lamp

› First of all, turn the light switch to position or » Fig. 21.
› Pull the light switch into position 1, the symbol in the light switch lights up.

Rear fog light

First read and observe the introductory information and safety warnings ! on page 32.

Switching on the rear fog light

› First of all, turn the light switch to position or » Fig. 21.
› Pull the light switch to position 2.

If the vehicle is not fitted with fog lights » page 33, the rear fog light is switched on by turning the light switch to the position and is pulled out directly to the position 2. This switch does not have two positions, but only one position.

The warning light lights up in the instrument cluster when the rear fog light is switched on » page 17, *The rear fog light*.

Parking light

First read and observe the introductory information and safety warnings ! on page 32.

Parking light on both sides

› Turn the light switch into the position and lock the vehicle.

Headlamp beam adjustment

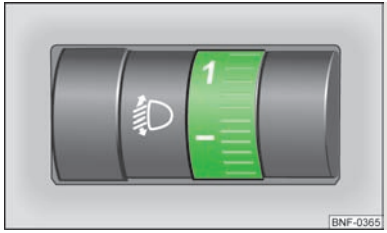

Fig. 22
Dash panel: Lights and Visibility

First read and observe the introductory information and safety warnings ! on page 32.

› Turn the control dial » Fig. 22 to the desired width of illumination.

Settings

The positions correspond approximately to the following car load.

- - Front seats occupied, luggage compartment empty.
- 1 All seats occupied, luggage compartment empty.
- 2 All seats occupied, luggage compartment laden.
- 3 Driver seat occupied, luggage compartment laden.

CAUTION

Always adjust the headlight range adjustment in such a way that:
- it does not dazzle other road users, especially oncoming traffic;
- and the range is sufficient for safe driving.

Note

We recommend you adjust the headlight beam when the low beam is switched on.

Switches for the hazard warning light system

Fig. 23
Dash panel: Switch for hazard warning lights

First read and observe the introductory information and safety warnings ! on page 32.

› Press switch ⚠ » Fig. 23 to switch the hazard warning light system on or off.

All the turn signal lights on the vehicle flash at the same time when the hazard warning light system is switched on. The indicator light for the turn signals and the indicator light in the switch also flash at the same time. The hazard warning light system can also be operated if the ignition is switched off.

The hazard warning light system is switched on automatically if an airbag is deployed in the event of an accident.

Note

The hazard warning light system must be switched on if, for example:
- you encounter a traffic congestion;
- your vehicle breaks down or an emergency situation occurs.

Turn signal and main beam lever

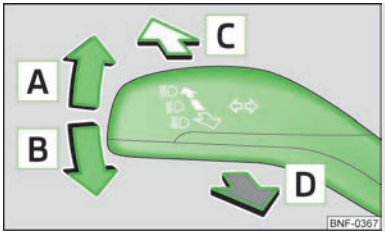

Fig. 24
Turn signal and main beam lever

First read and observe the introductory information and safety warnings ! on page 32.

The parking light and headlight flasher are also operated with the turn signal and main beam lever.

Right ⇨ and left ⇦ turn signal light

› Push the lever upwards A » Fig. 24 or downwards B.
› If you only wish to flash three times (the "convenience turn signal"), briefly push the lever to the upper or lower pressure point and release again.
› Turn signal for changing lanes - to only flash briefly, move the lever up or down to the pressure point and hold it in this position.

Main beam ≡D

› Switch on the low beam.
› Press the lever forward in the direction of arrow C » Fig. 24.
› The main beam is switched off by pulling the lever into the initial position in the direction of arrow D.

Headlight flasher

› Pull the lever towards the steering wheel (spring-tensioned position) in the direction of arrow D » Fig. 24 - the main beam and indicator light in the instrument cluster come on.

CAUTION

Only use the main beam or the headlight flasher if other road users will not be dazzled.

Note

- The **turn signal system** only operates when the ignition is switched on. The corresponding warning light ⇦ or ⇨ in the instrument cluster also flashes.
- The turn signal is automatically cancelled after negotiating a curve.
- An acoustic warning signal will sound when the driver's door is opened if the lever is not in the middle position after removing the ignition key from the ignition lock. The acoustic warning signal will stop just as soon as the driver's door is closed.

Interior light

Interior light - Version 1

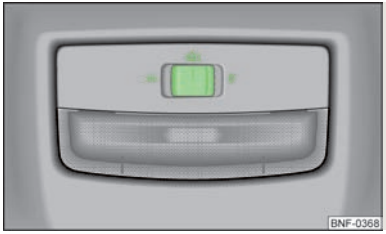

Fig. 25
Interior lighting - version 1

Switching the interior light on

› Press the switch into position » Fig. 25.

Switching the interior light off

› Press the switch into position **0** » Fig. 25.

Operating the light with the door contact switch

› Press the switch into position » Fig. 25.

If operating lights with the door contact switch is enabled, the light will come on when:

› the vehicle is unlocked;
› one of the doors is opened;
› or the ignition key is removed.

If operating lights with the door contact switch is enabled, the light will go off when:

› the vehicle is locked;
› the ignition is switched on;
› a few seconds after all the doors have been closed.

If a door remains open, or if the switch is in the position the interior light goes out after 10 minutes to prevent the battery from discharging.

Interior light - Version 2

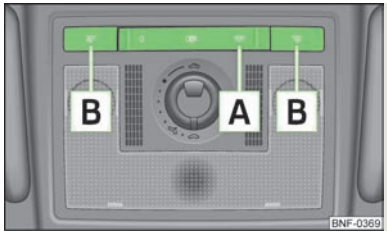

Fig. 26
Interior lighting - version 2

Switching the interior light on

› Turn the switch A » Fig. 26 into the position .

Switching the interior light off

› Turn the switch A » Fig. 26 into the **0** position.

Operating the light with the door contact switch

› Press the switch A » Fig. 26 into the middle (horizontal) position .

Otherwise, the same principles apply as for version 1.

Reading lights

› Press switch B » Fig. 26 to switch the reading lights on or off.

Visibility

Rear window heater

Fig. 27
Switch for rear window heater

The rear window heater is switched on or off by pressing the switch » Fig. 27 the indicator light in the switch comes on or goes out.

The rear window heater only operates when the engine is running.

The rear window heater **switches off** automatically after 10 minutes.

For the sake of the environment

The heating should be switched off as soon as the window is de-iced or free from mist. The reduced current consumption will have a favourable effect on fuel economy.

Note

If the on-board voltage drops, the rear window heater switches off automatically, in order to provide sufficient electrical energy for the engine control » page 118, *Automatic load deactivation*.

Sun visors

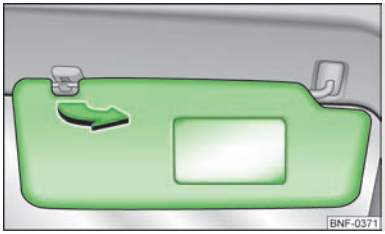

Fig. 28
Sun visor

Adjustment options of the sun visors for the driver and front passenger

› Fold the sun visor towards the windscreen.
› Pull the sun visor from the holder and swing it towards the door in the direction of the arrow » Fig. 28.

The front passenger sun visor has a vanity mirror.

Windscreen wipers and washers

Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

Activating the windscreen wipers and washers 37
Replacing the windscreen wiper blades 38
Replacing the rear window wiper blade 38

The windshield wipers and the windshield washer system only operate if the ignition is switched on.

The rear window is wiped once if the windscreen wipers are on when reverse gear is selected.

Top up with windscreen wiper fluid » page 114.

WARNING

- Properly maintained windscreen wiper blades are essential for clear visibility and safe driving » page 38.
- Do not use the windscreen washer system at low temperatures, without heating the windscreen beforehand. Otherwise the window cleaner could freeze on the windshield and restrict the view to the front.

CAUTION

- In cold temperatures and during the winter, check before the journey or before switching on the ignition that the wiper blades are not frozen to the windscreen. If the windscreen wipers are switched on when the blades are frozen to the windscreen, this may damage both the blades and windscreen wiper motor!
- If the ignition is switched off while the windscreen wipers are switched on, the windscreen wipers will continue wiping in the same mode after the ignition is turned back on. The windscreen wipers could freeze up in cold temperatures between the time the ignition was turned off and when it was turned back on again.
- Carefully detach frozen wiper blades from the front or rear window.
- Remove snow and ice from the windscreen wipers before driving.
- If the windshield wipers are handled carelessly, there is a risk of damage to the windshield.
- Replace the windscreen wiper blades once or twice a year for safety reasons. These can be purchased from a ŠKODA Service Partner.
- The ignition must not be switched on if the front windscreen wiper arms are folded out. The wiper blades would move back into their rest position and while doing so damage the paintwork of the bonnet.

Note

- Periodic wiping is dependent on the driving speed. The faster the driver is going, the more frequent the wiper action.
- If there is an obstacle on the windscreen, the wiper will try to push away the obstacle. If the wiper is blocked by an obstruction, the wiper will remain stationary. Remove the the obstacle and switch the wiper on again.
- The capacity of the windscreen washer fluid reservoir is approximately 3 litres.
- The wiper blades should be cleaned on a regular basis with a windscreen cleaner to avoid any smears. The wiper blades should be cleaned with a sponge or cloth if they are heavily soiled by insect residues, for example.

Activating the windscreen wipers and washers

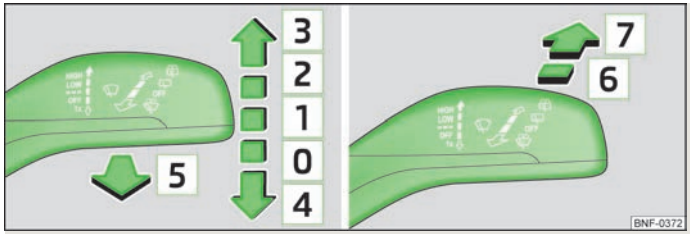

Fig. 29 **Activating the windscreen wipers/rear window wiper**

First read and observe the introductory information and safety warnings ! on page 36.

Flick wipe

› If you only wish to wipe the windscreen **briefly**, push the lever into the spring-tensioned position 4 » Fig. 29.

Periodic wiping

› Position the lever upwards into position 1 » Fig. 29.

Slow wipe

› Position the lever upwards into position 2 » Fig. 29.

Fast wipe

› Position the lever upwards into position 3 » Fig. 29.

Automatic wipe/wash for windscreen

› Pull the lever towards the steering wheel into the spring-tensioned position 5 » Fig. 29, the wash system and the windshield wipers will operate.
› Release the lever. The windscreen wash system stops and the wiper continues for another 1 - 3 wiper strokes (depending on the period of spraying of the windscreen).

Wiping the rear window pane

› Push the lever away from the steering wheel into position 6 » Fig. 29 and the windscreen wiper will operate every 6 seconds.

Automatic wipe/wash for the rear window

› Push the lever away from the steering wheel into the spring-tensioned position 7 » Fig. 29, the windshield wiper and wash system will operate.

› Release the lever. The washer system stops and the wiper continues for another 1 to 3 wiper strokes (depending on the duration of the spraying process). **The lever will stay in position after releasing it** 6.

Switching windshield wipers off

› Move the lever back into the home position 0 » Fig. 29.

Replacing the windscreen wiper blades

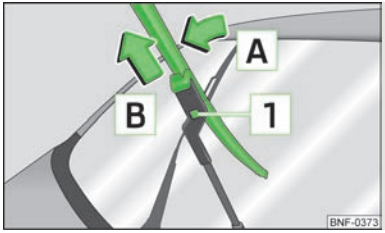

Fig. 30
Windscreen wiper blade

First read and observe the introductory information and safety warnings ! on page 36.

Before replacing the windscreen wiper blade, put the windscreen wiper arms into the service position.

Service position for changing wiper blades

› Closing the bonnet.
› Switch the ignition off and on again.
› Press the windscreen wiper lever into position 4 » Fig. 29, the windscreen wiper arms will move into the service position.

Removing the wiper blade

› Raise the windscreen wiper arm from the rear window and slightly tilt the windscreen wiper blade towards the wiper arm, arrow A » Fig. 30.
› Hold the windscreen wiper arm at the top end with one hand.
› With the other hand unlock the locking button 1 and remove the wiper blade in the direction of arrow B.

Attaching the wiper blade

› Push the windscreen wiper blade until the stop and it locks in place.
› Check whether the wiper blade is correctly attached.
› Fold the wiper arm back to the windscreen.

› Turn on the ignition and press the windshield wiper lever into position 4 » Fig. 29, the windscreen wiper arms move to the home position.

Windshield wiper blades in proper condition are essential to obtain good visibility. Wiper blades should not be allowed to become dirtied by dust, insect remains and preserving wax.

Juddering or smearing of the wiper blades could then be due to wax residues left on the windshield by vehicle washing in automatic vehicle wash systems. It is therefore important to **clean** and degrease the lips of the windshield wiper blades after **every pass through the automatic vehicle wash system**.

Replacing the rear window wiper blade

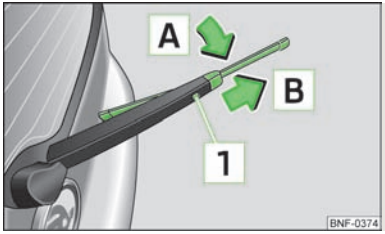

Fig. 31
Rear window wiper blade

First read and observe the introductory information and safety warnings ! on page 36.

Removing the wiper blade

› Raise the windscreen wiper arm from the rear window and slightly tilt the windscreen wiper blade towards the wiper arm, arrow A » Fig. 31.
› Hold the windscreen wiper arm at the top end with one hand.
› With the other hand unlock the locking button 1 and remove the wiper blade in the direction of arrow B.

Attaching the wiper blade

› Push the windscreen wiper blade until the stop and it locks in place.
› Check whether the wiper blade is correctly attached.
› Fold the wiper arm back to the windscreen.

Rear window

Interior mirror

Basic setting

› Pull the lever on the bottom edge of the mirror forward.

Dimming mirror

› Push the lever on the bottom edge of the mirror backwards.

Exterior mirror

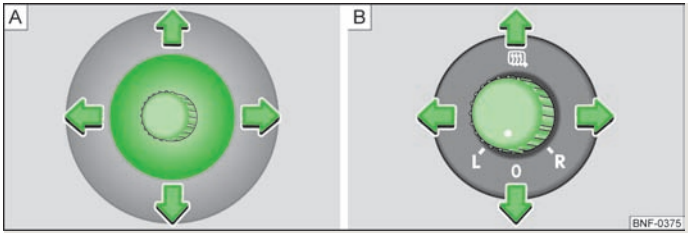

Fig. 32 **in the door, control knob/rotary knob: for the mechanical exterior mirror/electrical exterior mirrors**

Adjust the rear mirror before commencing to drive so that there is a clear view to the rear.

Mechanically-adjustable mirrors

› Use the control knob to adjust the surface of the mirror into the desired position » Fig. 32 - A. The movement of the mirror surface is identical to the movement of the control knob.

Heating of the external mirror

› Place the rotary knob into the position ⌂ » Fig. 32 - B.

The exterior mirror heater only operates when the engine is running and up to an outside temperature of +20 °C.

Adjusting the left-hand exterior mirror

› Place the rotary knob into the position L » Fig. 32 - B. The movement of the mirror surface is identical to the movement of the rotary knob.

Adjusting the right-hand exterior mirror

› Place the rotary knob into the position R. The movement of the mirror surface is identical to the movement of the rotary knob.

Switching off operating control

› Place the rotary knob into the position 0.

Folding in the exterior mirrors

› Carefully fold in the entire body of the exterior mirror toward the side window, fold it back from the side window until it audibly latches.

! WARNING

- Convex (curved outward) or a spherical exterior mirrors increase the vision field. They do, however, make objects appear smaller in the mirror. These mirrors are therefore only of limited use for estimating distances to the following vehicles.
- Whenever possible use the interior mirror for estimating the distances to the following vehicles.

i Note

- Do not touch the surface of the exterior mirrors if the exterior mirror heater is switched on.
- If the power setting function fails at any time, the exterior mirrors can be set by hand by pressing on the edge of the mirror surface.
- Contact your specialist garage if there is a fault with the power setting of the exterior mirrors.

Seats and Stowage

Front seats

Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

Adjusting the front seats 40
Front seat heating 41

The driver's seat should be adjusted in such a way that the pedals can be fully pressed to the floor with slightly bent legs.

The seat backrest on the driver's seat should be adjusted in such a way that the upper point of the steering wheel can be easily reached with slightly bent arms.

Correct adjustment of the seats is particularly important for:
› safely and quickly reaching the controls;
› a relaxed, fatigue-free body position;
› **achieving the maximum protection offered by the seat belts and the airbag system.**

WARNING

- Only adjust the driver's seat when the vehicle is stationary - risk of accident!
- Caution when adjusting the seat! You may suffer injuries or bruises as a result of adjusting the seat without paying proper attention.
- The seat backrests must not be angled too far back when driving otherwise this will affect proper operation of the seat belts and of the airbag system - risk of injury!
- Never carry more people than the number of seats in the vehicle.
- Each occupant must correctly fasten the seat belt belonging to the seat. Children must be fastened » page 90, *Transporting children safely* with a suitable restraint system.
- The front seats and rear head restraints must always be adjusted to match the body size, in order to offer an optimal protection for you and your occupants.

WARNING (Continued)

- Always keep your feet in the footwell when the car is being driven - never place your feet on the instrument panel, out of the window or on the surfaces of the seats. This is particularly important for the front seat passenger. You will be exposed to increased risk of injury if it becomes necessary to apply the brake or in the event of an accident. If an airbag is deployed, you may suffer fatal injuries when adopting an incorrect seated position!
- It is important for the driver and front passenger to maintain a distance of at least 25 cm from the steering wheel or dash panel. Not maintaining this minimum distance will mean that the airbag system will not be able to properly protect you - hazard!
- Ensure that there are no objects in the driver's footwell as they may get caught behind the pedals when driving or applying the braking. You would then no longer be able to operate the clutch, brake or accelerate.
- Do not transport any objects on the front passenger seat except objects (e.g. child safety seat) provided for this purpose - risk of accident!

Note

After a certain time, a play of approx. 5 mm can develop within the adjustment mechanism of the backrest angle.

Adjusting the front seats

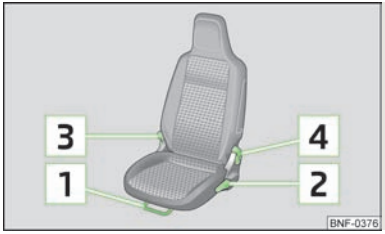

Fig. 33
Control elements at the seat

First read and observe the introductory information and safety warnings ! on page 40.

Adjusting a seat in a forward/back direction
› Pull the lever 1 » Fig. 33 up and push the seat into the desired position.
› Release the lever 1 and push the seat until the lock clicks into place.

Adjusting height of seat

› To lift the seat, pull or pump the lever 2 » Fig. 33 upwards.
› To lower the seat, push or pump the lever 2 downwards.

Adjust the angle of the seat backrest

› Remove the load on the seat backrest (do not lean on it), pull the lever 3 » Fig. 33 or 4 [1] towards the rear and set the desired angle of the seat backrest with the back.

Folding the front seat forwards and moving it[1]

› Pull the lever 3 » Fig. 33 or 4 and fold the seat backrest fully forwards. At the same time, move the seat forwards.

Moving seats into the initial position[1]

› Move the seat towards the rear until the lock is heard to engage.
› Then push the seat backrest back into the upright position until the unlocking button clicks into place - check by pulling on the seat backrest.

Front seat heating

Fig. 34
Heated front seats

First read and observe the introductory information and safety warnings ! on page 40.

The front seats can be heated electrically. In some seat versions, the seat backrest is heated as well.

› Heating on the driver's and front passenger's seat can be switched on and regulated by pressing the button or » Fig. 34.

Pressing once switches the seat heating on at its maximum level.

With repeated pressing of the switch, the level of the seat heating is down-regulated up to the switch-off. The level of the seat heating is indicated by the number of illuminated warning lights in the switch.

WARNING

If, as an occupant, you have a subdued pain and/or temperature sensitivity, e.g. through medication, paralysis or because of chronic illness (e.g. diabetes), we recommend you do not use seat heating on the driver or front passenger seat. This can lead to burns on the back, the posterior and the legs which are difficult to heal. If the seat heating is used, we recommend to make regular breaks in your journey when driving long distances, so that the body can recuperate from the stress of the journey. Please consult your doctor, who can evaluate your specific condition.

CAUTION

- Do not kneel on the seats or otherwise apply pressure at specific points to avoid damaging the heating elements for the seat heaters.
- Do not use the seat heating if the seats are not occupied by persons or if objects are fastened or stored on them, for example a child seat, a bag etc. A fault of the heating elements in the seat heating can occur.
- Do not clean the seats using moisture » page 105, *Fabric covers on electrically heated seats*.

Note

- The seat heating should only be switched on when the engine is running. This has a significant effect of saving on the battery capacity.
- If the on-board voltage drops, the seat heating is switched off automatically, in order to provide sufficient electrical energy for the engine control » page 118, *Automatic load deactivation*.

[1] Applies to front seats with the Easy Entry system.

Head restraints

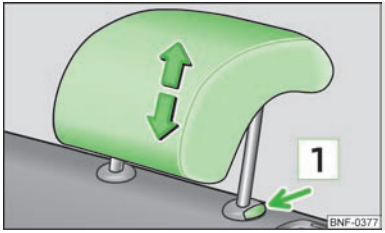

Fig. 35
Head restraints rear: adjusting/ removing

The head restraints are integrated into the seat backrests and cannot be adjusted.

Adjusting the rear head restraints

› Grasp the side of the head restraint with both hands and push it upwards as required » Fig. 35.
› To move the head restraint downwards, press and hold the safety button 1 with one hand and press the head restraint downwards with the other hand.

Removing and installing rear head restraints

› Fold the seat backrest a little forward» page 42, *Folding the rear seat backrest forwards*.
› Grasp the side of the head restraint with both hands and push it upwards as required.
› Press the safety button 1 » Fig. 35 with one hand and keep it pressed down, use the other hand to remove the head restraint.
› To reinstall, press the safety button 1 and keep it pressed while moving the head rests as far down into the seat rests as possible until the safety button audibly latches.

WARNING

- The head restraints must be correctly adjusted in order to offer effective protection for the occupants in the event of an accident.
- Never drive with the head restraints removed - risk of injury.
- If the rear seats are occupied, the rear head restraint must not be in the lower position.

Rear seats

Folding the rear seat backrest forwards

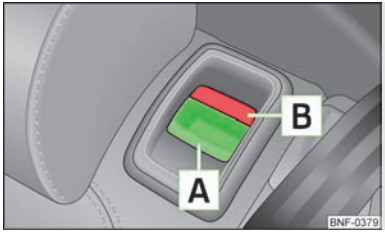

Fig. 36
Unlock the seat backrest

The rear seat backrest can be folded forwards to increase the size of the luggage compartment.

Folding the seat backrest forwards

› Unlock the seat backrest by pressing the unlocking handle A » Fig. 36 and fold it forwards.
› Move the head restraint fully towards the rear, or remove » page 42, *Head restraints*.

Folding the seat backrest back into position

› Push the head restraint into the slightly lifted seat backrest » page 42, *Head restraints*.
› Then push the seat backrest back into the upright position until the unlocking handle clicks into place - check by pulling on the seat backrest ».
› Make sure that the red marker B » Fig. 36 is hidden.

WARNING

- The belts and the belt locks must be in their original position after folding back the seat backrests - they must be ready to use.
- The seat backrests must be securely interlocked in position so that no objects in the luggage compartment can slide into the passenger compartment if there is sudden braking - risk of injury.
- Ensure that the rear seat backrests are properly engaged. It is only then that the three-point seat belt can reliably fulfil its function.

CAUTION

Ensure that the seat belts are not damaged when operating the seat backrests. Under no circumstances must the rear seat belts be jammed by the folded back seat backrests.

Luggage compartment

Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

Lashing eyes 44
Bag hooks 44
Fixing nets 45
Luggage compartment cover 45

Please observe the following for the purpose of maintaining good handling characteristics of your vehicle:

› Distribute loads as evenly as possible.
› Place heavy objects as far forward as possible.
› Attach the items of luggage to the lashing eyes or using the fixing net » page 44.

In the event of an accident, there is such a high kinetic energy which is produced by small and light objects that they can cause severe injuries. The magnitude of the kinetic energy is dependent on the speed at which the vehicle is travelling and the weight of the object. The speed at which the vehicle is travelling is in this case the more significant factor.

Example: In the event of a frontal collision at a speed of 50 km/h, an unsecured object with a weight of 4.5 kg produces an energy, which corresponds to 20 times its own weight. This means that it results in a weight of approx. 90 kg " ". You can imagine the injuries that can occur, if this "object" flies through the interior compartment and hits an occupant.

WARNING

- Store the objects in the luggage compartment and attach them to the lashing eyes.
- Loose objects in the passenger compartment can be thrown forward during a sudden manoeuvre or in case of an accident and can injure the occupants or other oncoming traffic. This risk is still increased, if the objects which are flying around are hit by a deployed airbag. In this case, the objects which are thrown back can injure the occupants - hazard.
- Please note that the handling properties of the vehicle may be affected when transporting heavy objects as the centre of gravity can be displaced - risk of accident! The speed and style of driving must be adjusted accordingly.
- If the items of luggage or objects are attached to the lashing eyes with unsuitable or damaged lashing straps, injuries can occur in the event of braking manoeuvres or accidents. To prevent items of luggage from being thrown forward, always use suitable lashing straps which must be firmly attached to the lashing eyes.
- The items carried in the luggage compartment must be stored in such a way that no objects are able to slip forward if any sudden driving or braking manoeuvres are undertaken - risk of injury!
- When transporting fastened objects which are sharp and dangerous in the luggage compartment that has been enlarged by folding the rear seats forward, ensure the safety of the passengers transported on the other rear seats » page 78, *Correct seated position for the occupants on the rear seats*.
- If the rear seat next to the folded forward seat is occupied, ensure maximum safety, e.g. by placing the goods to be transported in such a way that the seat is prevented from folding back in case of a rear collision.
- Never drive with the boot lid fully opened or slightly ajar otherwise exhaust gases may get into the interior of the vehicle - risk of poisoning!
- Under no circumstances, should the permissible axle loads and permissible gross weight of the vehicle be exceeded - risk of accident!
- Never transport people in the boot!

CAUTION

Please ensure that the heating elements for the rear window heater are not damaged as a result of abrasive objects.

Note

Tyre pressure must be adjusted to the load » page 119, *Wheels and Tyres*.

Lashing eyes

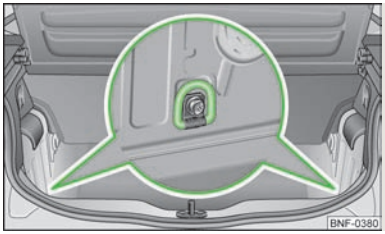

Fig. 37
Luggage compartment: Lashing eyes

First read and observe the introductory information and safety warnings ! on page 43.

Fixing eyes are located on the sides of the loading area for lashing the goods to be loaded » Fig. 37.

CAUTION

The maximum permissible load of the lashing eyes is 3.5 kN (350 kg).

Bag hooks

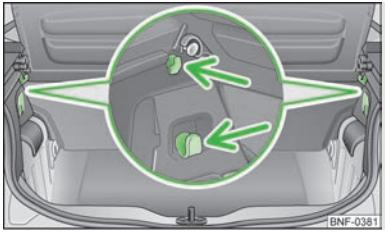

Fig. 38
Luggage compartment: Bag hooks

First read and observe the introductory information and safety warnings ! on page 43.

The luggage compartment has bag hooks used to secure smaller items of luggage, e.g. bags, etc.» Fig. 38.

WARNING

Never use the bag hooks for lashing loaded goods. The bag hooks may tear off during sudden braking manoeuvres or in the event of an accident.

CAUTION

The bag hooks may be loaded up to a maximum of 1.5 kg.

Fixing nets

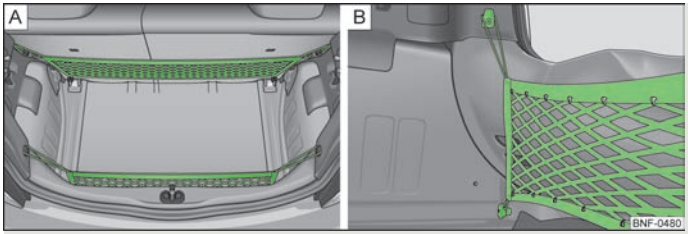

Fig. 39 **Fixing nets/fastening details in the rear area of the luggage compartment**

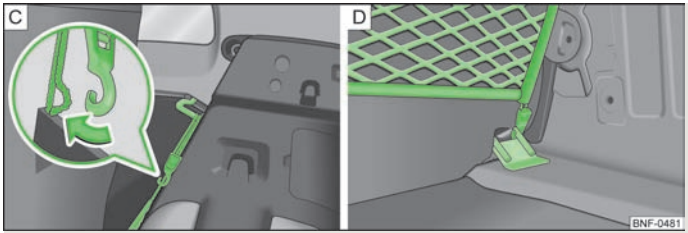

Fig. 40 **Fixing nets: Details of the fastening behind the rear seats**

First read and observe the introductory information and safety warnings ! on page 43.

Fixing examples for a fixing net as a horizontal pocket » Fig. 39 - A.

Details of the fastening in the rear area of the luggage compartment » Fig. 39 - B.

Details of the fastening for the fixing net to the upper lashing eyes behind the foldable rear seatrest » Fig. 40 - C.

Details of the fastening for the fixing net to the lashing eyes on the luggage compartment floor behind the rear seats » Fig. 40 - D.

CAUTION

Do not place any sharp objects in the nets - risk of damaging the net.

Luggage compartment cover

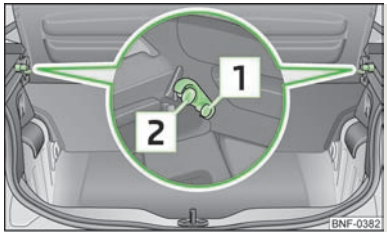

Fig. 41
Removing/installing the luggage compartment cover

First read and observe the introductory information and safety warnings ! on page 43.

The luggage compartment cover can be removed if you wish to transport bulky goods.

Folding the luggage compartment cover up and down

› To fold up, raise the luggage compartment cover and press into the side holders 1 » Fig. 41.
› To fold down, pull the raised part of the luggage compartment cover to the rear.

Removing and installing the luggage compartment cover

› To remove, remove the luggage compartment downwards from the side holders 2 » Fig. 41.
› To re-install it, place the luggage compartment cover on the side holders 2 and press on them from above into the holders 2.

WARNING

- No objects should be placed on the luggage compartment cover, the vehicle occupants could be endangered if there is sudden braking or the vehicle collides with something.
- Never drive while the luggage compartment cover is raised. Always fold it down before your journey, or remove it.

CAUTION

Make sure that the luggage compartment cover is latched correctly into the side holders 2 » Fig. 41 - risk of damaging the luggage compartment cover/luggage compartment.

Roof rack system

Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

Attachment points for roof bars 46
Roof load 47

WARNING

- The items which you transport on the roof bar system must be reliably attached - risk of accident!
- Always secure the load with appropriate and undamaged lashing straps or tensioning straps.
- Distribute the load evenly over the roof rack system.
- The handling properties of your vehicle change when you transport heavy or bulky items on the roof bar system as a result of the displacement of the centre of gravity and the increased wind attack area - risk of accident! The style of driving and speed must therefore be adapted to the current circumstances.
- Avoid abrupt and sudden driving/braking manoeuvres.
- Adjust the speed and driving style to the visibility, weather, road and traffic conditions.
- The permissible roof load, permissible axle loads and gross permissible weight of your vehicle must not be exceeded under any circumstances - risk of accident!

CAUTION

- Only use roof rack systems approved by ŠKODA.
- If other roof rack systems are used or if the roof bars are not fitted correctly, any resulting damage to the vehicle is not covered by the warranty. It is therefore essential that the supplied fitting instructions for the roof rack system are observed.
- On vehicles with a panoramic sliding roof, make sure that the tilted panoramic sliding roof not strike any items which are transported.
- Ensure that the boot lid does not hit the roof load when opened.
- The height of the vehicle changes after mounting a roof luggage rack system and the load that is secured to it. Compare the vehicle height with available clearances, such as underpasses and garage doors.
- Always remove the roof luggage rack system before entering an automated car wash.
- Ensure the roof aerial is not impaired by the secured load.

For the sake of the environment

The increased aerodynamic drag results in a higher fuel consumption.

Attachment points for roof bars

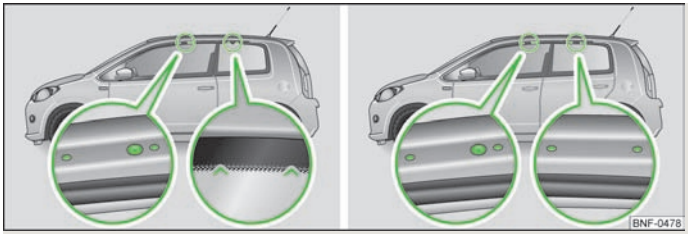

Fig. 42 **Attachment points**

First read and observe the introductory information and safety warnings ! on page 46.

Perform the assembly and disassembly according to the enclosed instructions.

CAUTION

Observe the information regarding the assembly and disassembly in the enclosed instructions.

Roof load

First read and observe the introductory information and safety warnings ! on page 46.

The maximum permissible roof load (including roof rack system) of **50 kg** and the maximum permissible total weight of the vehicle should not be exceeded.

The full permissible roof load cannot be used if a roof rack system with a lower load carrying capacity is used. In this case, the roof rack system must only be loaded up to the maximum weight limit specified in the fitting instructions.

Cup holder

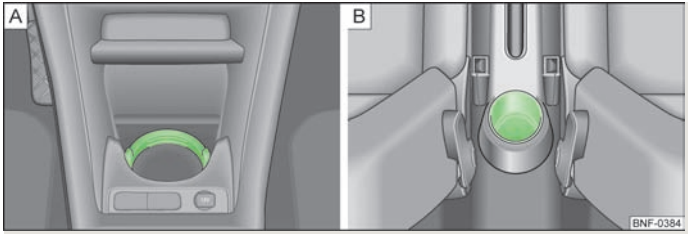

Fig. 43 **Centre console: Cup holder at the front/rear**

The cup holder is located in the front » Fig. 43 - A and and rear » Fig. 43 - B of the centre console.

Fixing cups or beverage cans into the front cup holder
Fold the cup holder clip » Fig. 43 - A towards the front.

Place the cup into the cup holder so that the cup holder clip securely houses the cup.

WARNING

- Never put hot beverage containers in the cup holder. If the vehicle moves, they may spill - risk of scalding!
- Do not use any cups or beakers which are made of brittle material (e.g. glass, porcelain). This could lead to injuries in the event of an accident.

CAUTION

Do not leave open beverage containers in the cup holder during the journey. There is a risk of spilling e.g. when braking which may cause damage to the electrical components or seat upholstery.

Ash tray

Fig. 44
Front centre console: Ashtrays

Opening and closing an ashtray
› To open, raise the cover of the ash tray in the direction of the arrow » Fig. 44.
› To close, press the cover of the ash tray fully downwards.

Removing ashtray
› Pull out the ashtray upwards » !.

Replacing ashtray
› Insert the ashtray vertically.

WARNING

Never place flammable objects in the ashtray - risk of fire!

CAUTION

When removing do not hold the ashtray at the cover - risk of breakage.

Cigarette lighter, 12-volt power socket

Cigarette lighter

Fig. 45
Centre console: Cigarette lighter

Operating the cigarette lighter
› Press in the button of the cigarette lighter » Fig. 45.
› Wait until the button pops forward.
› Remove the cigarette lighter immediately and use.
› Place the cigarette lighter back into the socket.

WARNING

Take care when using the cigarette lighter! Improper use of the cigarette lighter can cause burns.

Note

▪ The cigarette lighter operates only if the ignition is switched on.
▪ The cigarette lighter socket can also be used as a 12Volt socket for electrical appliances » page 48, *12-volt power socket*.
▪ Further information » page 125, *Accessories, changes and replacement of parts*.

12-volt power socket

Fig. 46
Centre console: Power socket

The 12-Volt power socket is located in the front centre console » Fig. 46.

Using the power socket
› Open the power socket cap » Fig. 46.
› Connect the plug for the electrical appliance to the socket.

WARNING

▪ Improper use of the 12-volt power socket and the electrical accessories can cause fires, burns and other serious injuries.
▪ Never leave children unattended in the vehicle. The power socket and the connected devices can only be used when the ignition is switched on.
▪ If the connected electric device becomes too hot, switch it off and disconnect it from the power supply immediately.

CAUTION

▪ The 12-volt power socket can only be used for connecting approved electrical accessories with a total power uptake of up to 120 watt.
▪ Never exceed the maximum power consumption, otherwise the vehicle's electrical system can be damaged.
▪ Connecting electrical components when the engine is not running will drain the battery of the vehicle - risk of battery draining!
▪ Only use matching plugs to avoid damaging the power socket.
▪ Only use accessories that have been tested for electromagnetic compatibility in accordance with the applicable directives.
▪ Before turning the ignition on or off, and before starting the car, switch off the device connected to the 12-volt power socket to prevent any damage caused by voltage fluctuations.
▪ Observe the operating instructions for the connected devices!

Note

The 12-Volt power socket will only work when ignition is switched on.

Storage compartments

Overview

The vehicle has the following storage compartments:

Storage compartment on the driver's side	» page 49
Storage compartment on the front passenger side	» page 49
Stowage compartment with cover on the passenger side	» page 50
Bag holder	» page 50
Photo holder	» page 50
Stowage compartment in front centre console	» page 51
Multimedia holder	» page 51
Meshed pockets at the front seat rests	» page 51
Stowage compartments in front of the rear seats	» page 51

WARNING

- Do not place anything on the dash panel. These objects might slide or fall down when driving (when accelerating or cornering) and may distract you from concentrating on the traffic - risk of accident!
- When driving, ensure that no objects from the centre console or from other storage compartments can get into the driver's footwell. You would then no longer be able to apply the brakes, operate the clutch or accelerator - risk of accident!

Storage compartment on the driver's side

Fig. 47
Dash panel: Storage compartment on the driver's side

The open stowage compartment can be found underneath the dash panel on the driver's side » Fig. 47.

WARNING

- Ensure that when driving no objects from the centre console may get into the driver's footwell. You would then no longer be able to apply the brakes, operate the clutch or accelerator - risk of accident!
- Never store hard, heavy or sharp items in an opened stowage compartment.

Storage compartment on the front passenger side

Fig. 48
Dash panel: Storage compartment on the front passenger side

The open stowage compartment can be found underneath the dash panel on the driver's side » Fig. 48.

Bag hooks

There is a bag hook 1 » Fig. 48 at the open stowage compartment which is used to hang smaller items of luggage, e.g. bags, or similar.

CAUTION

The maximum permissible load of the hook is 1.5 kg.

Stowage compartment with cover on the passenger side

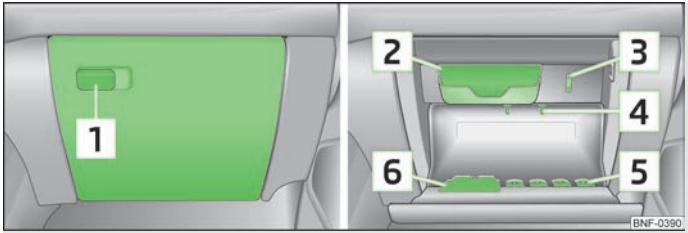

Fig. 49 **Dash panel: Storage compartment on the front passenger side**

Opening and closing the cover of the stowage compartment

› To open, pull the opening lever 1 » Fig. 49.

Please read the following information if there is a foldable hook in the opening lever » page 50, in section *Bag holder*.

› To close, push the cover upwards. The cover must engage firmly.

Overview of the stowage compartment:

1 Opening lever
2 Glasses storage box
3 Notepad holder
4 Pen holder
5 Coin holder
6 Card holder

WARNING

The storage compartment must always be closed when driving for safety reasons.

Bag holder

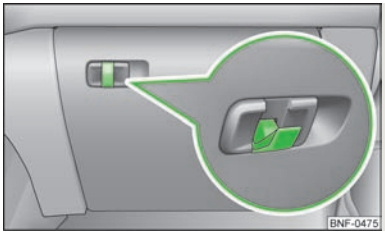

Fig. 50
Dash panel: folding hooks

There is a foldable hook in the opening lever of the storage compartment on the front passenger's side » Fig. 50 which is used to suspend smaller items of luggage, e.g. bags, etc.

CAUTION

- The maximum permissible load of the hook is 1.5 kg.
- The storage compartment cannot be opened if the hook is folded forward » Fig. 50.

Photo holder

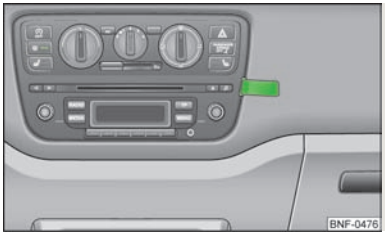

Fig. 51
Dash panel: Photo holder

The middle part of the dashboard has a holder » Fig. 51 which is used to fasten e.g. photos, notes, etc.

CAUTION

Do not damage the holders when handling them.

Stowage compartment in front centre console

Fig. 52
Front centre console: Stowage compartment

The open stowage compartment in the centre console » Fig. 52.

Multimedia holder

Fig. 53
Front centre console: Multimedia holder

The multimedia holder can be found in the stowage compartment of the front centre console » Fig. 53.

You can use this holder to store e.g. a mobile phone, MP3 player or similar devices.

WARNING

Never use the multimedia holder as an ashtray or for storing flammable objects - risk of fire!

Meshed pockets at the front seat rests

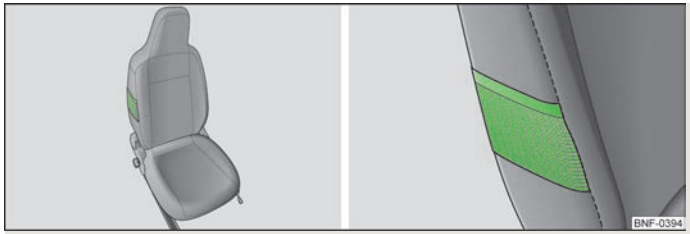

Fig. 54 **Front seat rests: Meshed pockets**

The insides of the front seat rests have meshed pockets » Fig. 54.

These meshed pockets are designed for small, light objects, such as a mobile phone or MP3 player.

WARNING

You can use the meshed pockets to store items with a gross weight of up to 150 g. Heavy objects are not secured sufficiently - risk of injury!

CAUTION

Never put large objects into the meshed pocket, e.g. bottles or objects with sharp edges - risk of damaging the meshed pocket.

Stowage compartments in front of the rear seats

Fig. 55
In front of the rear seats: Stowage compartment

There are open stowage compartments located in front of the rear seats » Fig. 55.

Clothes hooks

The clothes hooks are located at the centre door bars.

WARNING

- Ensure that any clothes hanging from the hooks do not impair your vision to the rear.
- Only use the hooks for hanging light items of clothing and ensure that there are no heavy or sharp-edged objects in the pockets.
- Do not use clothes hangers for hanging up items of clothing otherwise this may reduce the effectiveness of side airbag.

CAUTION

The maximum permissible load of the hooks is 2 kg.

Parking ticket holder

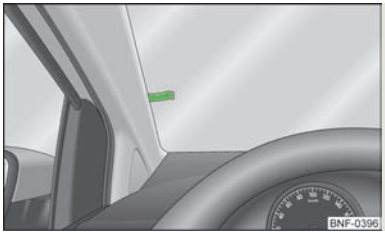

Fig. 56
Windshield: Parking ticket holder

The note holder » Fig. 56 is designed e.g. for attaching car park tickets.

WARNING

The attached note has to always be **removed** before starting off in order not to restrict the driver's vision.

Heating and air conditioning system

Heating and air conditioning system

Introductory information

The heating effect is dependent upon the coolant temperature, thus full heat output only occurs when the engine has reached its operating temperature.

If the cooling system is switched on, the temperature and air humidity drops in the vehicle. The well-being of the occupants of the car is enhanced as a result of this particularly at high outside temperatures and a high air humidity. The system prevents the windows misting up during the cold season of the year.

It is possible to briefly activate recirculated air mode to enhance the cooling effect.

Please refer to the information regarding the recalculated air mode for air-conditioning » page 57.

The air inlet in front of the windshield must be free of ice, snow or leaves to ensure that the heating and cooling system operates properly.

After switching on the cooling **Condensation** from the evaporator of the air conditioning may drip down and form a puddle below the vehicle. This is quite normal and not an indication of a leak!

WARNING

- For your own safety and that of other road users, ensure that all the windows are free of ice, snow and misting. Please familiarize yourself about how to correctly operate the heating and ventilation systems, how to demist and defrost the windows, as well as with the cooling mode.
- Do not leave recirculated air mode on over a longer period of time, as "stale" air can cause fatigue of the driver and passengers, reduce attention levels and also cause the windows to mist up. The risk of having an accident increases. Switch off recirculated air mode as soon as the windows start to mist up.

Note

- The used air streams out through the air removal openings in the luggage compartment.
- We recommend that you do not smoke in the vehicle when the recirculating air mode is operating since the smoke which is drawn at the evaporator from the interior of the vehicle forms deposits in the evaporator of the air conditioning system. This produces a permanent odour when the air conditioning system is operating which can only be eliminated through considerable effort and expense (replacement of compressor).
- To ensure that the heating and air conditioning systems work properly, do not block up the air outlet vents with any objects.

Using the air conditioning system economically

The compressor on the air conditioning system uses power from the engine when in cooling mode which will effect the fuel consumption.

It recommended to open the windows or the doors of a vehicle for which the interior has been strongly heated through the effect of direct sunlight in order to allow the heated air to escape.

The cooling system should not be switched on while travelling when the window is open.

If the desired interior temperature can also be achieved without activating the cooling system, fresh air mode should be selected.

For the sake of the environment

Pollutant emissions are also reduced when fuel is saved.

Operational problems

If the cooling system does not operate at outside temperatures higher than +5 °C, there is a problem in the system. The reasons for this may be:

› One of the fuses has blown. Check the fuse and replace if necessary » page 138.

› The cooling system has switched off automatically for a short time because the coolant temperature of the engine is too hot » page 15.

If you cannot rectify the functional fault yourself, or the cooling capacity decreases, the cooling system must be switched off. Visit a specialist garage.

Air outlet vents

Fig. 57 **Air outlet vents**

Open air outlet vents

› To open the air outlet vents 1 » Fig. 57 press on the air outlet vent.

Close air outlet vents

› To close the air outlet vents 1 » Fig. 57fold the fins back.

Changing the air flow direction

› Adjust the flow direction by turning the fins.

Warmed, unwarmed or cooled air will flow out of the air outlet vents according to the setting of the regulator of the heating or the air conditioning system and the atmospheric conditions.

Heating

Using the system

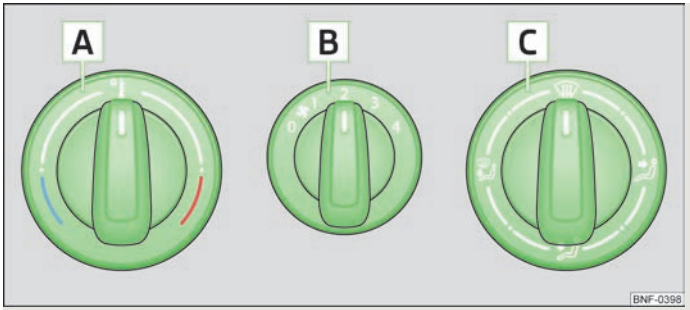

Fig. 58 **Heating: Control elements**

Setting temperature

› Turn the control dial A » Fig. 58 to the right to increase the temperature.
› Turn the control dial A to the left to decrease the temperature.

Controlling blower

› Turn the blower switch B » Fig. 58 into one of the positions, 1 to 4, to switch the blower on.
› Turn the blower switch B into position 0 to switch the blower off.

Regulating the air distribution

› The direction of the inlet air flow is controlled with air distribution regulator C » Fig. 58 » page 54, *Air outlet vents*.

All controls apart from the blower switch B can be set to any desired intermediate position.

The blower should always be on to prevent the windows from misting up.

Note

If the air distribution is positioned towards the windows, the total amount of air is used to defrost the windows and thus no air will be fed to the footwell. This can lead to restriction of the heating comfort.

Setting heating

Recommended basic settings of the heating controls for the respective operating modes:

Set-up	Setting of the control dial			Air outlet vents 1
	A	B	C	
Defrosting the windshield and side windows	To the right up to the stop	3		Open and align with the side window
Free windshield and side windows from mist	Desired temperature	2 or 3		Open and align with the side window
The fastest heating	To the right up to the stop	3		Opening
Comfortable heating	Desired temperature	2 or 3		Opening
Fresh air mode - ventilation	To the left up to the stop	Desired position		Opening

Note

- Control elements A, B, C » Fig. 58.
- Air outlet vents 1 » Fig. 57.

Air conditioning system

Introductory information

The cooling system only operates if the button AC E » Fig. 59 is pressed, and the following conditions are met:

› engine running;
› outside temperature above approx. +2 °C;
› blower switch switched on (positions 1 to 4).

Under certain circumstances, air at a temperature of about 5 °C can flow out of the vents when the cooling system is switched on. Lengthy and uneven distribution of the air flow out of the vents and large differences in temperature between inside and outside, for example when getting out of the vehicle, can result in chills in sensitive persons.

Note

We recommend that you have the air conditioning system cleaned by a specialist garage once every year.

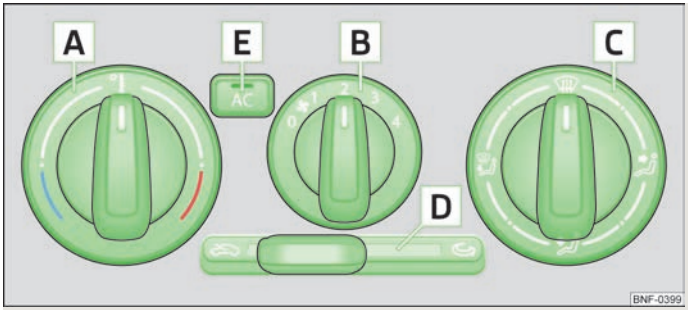

Fig. 59 **The air conditioning system: Control elements**

Setting temperature

› Turn the control dial A » Fig. 59 to the right to increase the temperature.
› Turn the control dial A to the left to decrease the temperature.

Controlling blower

› Turn the blower switch B » Fig. 59 into one of the positions, 1 to 4, to switch the blower on.
› Turn the blower switch B into position 0 to switch the blower off.
› To close the fresh air supply, move the sliding regulator D into the position » page 57, ! in section *Recirculated air mode*.

Regulating the air distribution

› The direction of the inlet air flow is controlled with air distribution regulator C » Fig. 59.

Switching the cooling system on and off

› When you press the button AC E » Fig. 59, the air conditioning system is switched off. The warning light in the button lights up.
› When you again press the button AC, the air conditioning system is switched off. The warning light in the button goes out.

Note

- If the air distribution is positioned towards the windows, the total amount of air is used to defrost the windows and thus no air will be fed to the footwell. This can lead to restriction of the heating comfort.
- The warning light in the AC E » Fig. 59 button lights after activation, even if not all of the conditions for the function of the cooling system have been met. As a result, the readiness for cooling is signalled when all conditions are satisfied » page 55.

Setting the air conditioning system

Recommended basic settings of the control elements of the air conditioning system for the respective operating modes:

Set-up	Setting of the control dial				Button	Air outlet vents 1
	A	B	C	D	E	
Defrost windscreen and side windows - free from mist[a)]	Desired temperature	3 or 4			Activated	Open and align with the side window
The fastest heating	To the right up to the stop	3		Brief, then	Switched off	Opening
Comfortable heating	Desired temperature	2 or 3	/		Switched off	Opening
The fastest cooling	To the left up to the stop	briefly 4, then 2 or 3		Brief, then	Activated	Opening
Optimal cooling	Desired temperature	1, 2 or 3			Activated	Open and align to the roof
Fresh air mode - ventilation	To the left up to the stop	Desired position			Switched off	Opening

a) We recommend that you do not use this setting in countries with high humidity levels. This can result in heavy cooling of the window glass and the following fogging from outside.

Note

- Controls A, B, C, D and the button E » Fig. 59.
- Air outlet vents 1 » Fig. 57.

Recirculated air mode

Recirculated air mode prevents polluted air outside the vehicle from getting into the vehicle, for example when driving through a tunnel or when standing in a traffic jam.

Switching recirculated air mode on

› Move the sliding regulator D » Fig. 59 into position .

Switching recirculated air mode off

› Move the sliding regulator D » Fig. 59 into position .

WARNING

Do not leave recirculated air mode on over a longer period of time, as "stale" air can cause fatigue of the driver and passengers, reduce attention levels and also cause the windows to mist up. The risk of having an accident increases. Switch off recirculated air mode as soon as the windows start to mist up.

Starting-off and Driving

Starting and stopping the engine

Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

Adjusting the steering wheel position 59
Electromechanical power steering 59
Electronic immobiliser 59
Ignition lock 60
Starting engine 60
Switching the engine off 60

WARNING

- Never adjust the steering wheel when the vehicle is moving only when the vehicle is stationary!
- Maintain a distance of 25 cm B to the steering wheel » page 59, *Adjusting the steering wheel position*. Not maintaining this minimum distance will mean that the airbag system will not be able to properly protect you - hazard!
- The lever for adjusting the steering wheel must be locked whilst driving so that the position of the steering wheel cannot accidently change during the journey - risk of accident!
- If the steering wheel is adjusted further towards the head, the protection provided by the driver airbag in the event of an accident is reduced. Check that the steering wheel is aligned to the chest.
- When driving, hold the steering wheel with both hands firmly on the outer edge in the 9 o'clock and 3 o'clock position. Never hold the steering wheel in the 12 o'clock position or in any other way (e.g. in the middle or inner edge of the steering wheel). In such cases, you could injure the arms, hands and head when the driver airbag is deployed.
- When driving, the ignition key must always be in the position 2 » page 60 (ignition switched on) without the engine running. This position is indicated by the warning lights coming on. If this is not the case, it could result in unexpected locking of the steering wheel - risk of accident!

WARNING (Continued)

- Only pull the ignition key from the ignition lock when the vehicle has come to a complete stop (by applying the handbrake). Otherwise the steering wheel could block - risk of accident!
- When leaving the vehicle, the ignition must always be removed. This is particularly important if children are left in the vehicle. Otherwise the children could, for example, start the engine - risk of accident or injury!
- Never leave the engine running in unventilated or closed rooms. The exhaust gases of the engine contain besides the odorless and colourless carbon monoxide a poisonous gas - hazard! Carbon monoxide can cause unconsciousness and death.
- Never leave the vehicle unattended with the engine running.
- Never switch off the engine before the vehicle is stationary - risk of accident!

CAUTION

- The starter may only be operated (ignition key position 3 » page 60), if the engine is not running. The starter or engine can be damaged if the starter is activated when the engine is running.
- Let go of the ignition key as soon as the engine starts otherwise the starter could be damaged.
- Avoid high engine revolutions, full throttle and high engine loads as long as the engine has not yet reached its operating temperature - risk of damaging the engine!
- Do not tow start the engine - danger of damaging the engine! On vehicles with a catalytic converter, unburnt fuel may get into the catalytic converter where it may ignite. This in turn may damage the catalytic converter. The battery from another vehicle can be used as a jump-start aid » page 134, *Jump-starting*.
- Do not switch the engine off immediately at the end of your journey after the engine has been operated over a prolonged period at high loads but leave it to run at an idling speed for about 1 minute. This prevents any possible accumulation of heat when the engine is switched off.

For the sake of the environment

Do not warm up the engine while the vehicle is stationary. If possible, start your journey as soon as the engine has started. Through this the engine reaches its operating temperature more rapidly and the pollutant emissions are lower.

Note

- The engine can only be started with a genuine ŠKODA key with the matching code.
- The engine running noises may louder at first be louder for a short time after starting the cold engine. This is quite normal and is not an operating problem.
- After switching off the ignition, the radiator fan can intermittently continue to operate for approx. 10 minutes.
- If the engine does not start up after a second attempt, the fuse for the fuel pump may have a fault. Check the fuse and replace, if necessary » page 138, *Fuses on the underside of the dash panel* or seek assistance from a specialist garage.
- We recommend **locking the steering wheel** whenever leaving the vehicle. This acts as a deterrent against the attempted theft of your car.

Adjusting the steering wheel position

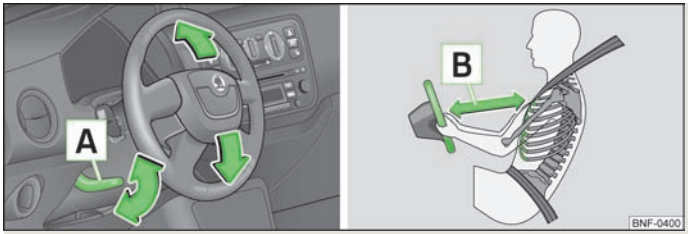

Fig. 60 **Adjustable steering wheel: Lever below the steering wheel/safe distance to the steering wheel**

First read and observe the introductory information and safety warnings ! on page 58.

The height of the steering wheel can be adjusted.

› First of all adjust the driver's seat » page 40.
› Pull the lever A » Fig. 60 below the steering wheel down.
› Adjust the height of the steering wheel to the desired position.
› Push the lever upwards to the stop.

Electromechanical power steering

First read and observe the introductory information and safety warnings ! on page 58.

The power steering enables you to steer the vehicle with less physical force.

With the electromechanical power steering, the steering assist is automatically adapted to the speed and to the steering angle.

It is still possible to fully steer the vehicle if the power steering fails or if the engine is not running (vehicle being towed in). However, greater physical effort is required to turn the steering wheel.

If there is a fault in the power steering, the warning light or lights up in the instrument cluster » page 18.

WARNING

Contact your specialist garage if the power steering is defective.

Electronic immobiliser

First read and observe the introductory information and safety warnings ! on page 58.

An electronic chip is integrated in the head of the key. The immobiliser is deactivated with the aid of this chip when the key is inserted in the ignition lock. The electronic immobiliser is automatically activated when the ignition key is withdrawn from the lock.

The engine will not start if a non-authorized ignition key is used.

Ignition lock

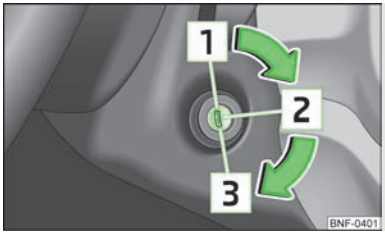

Fig. 61
Positions of the vehicle key in the ignition lock

First read and observe the introductory information and safety warnings ! on page 58.

1 - ignition switched off, engine off, the steering can be locked.

2 - ignition switched on

3 - start engine

To **lock the steering**, with the ignition key withdrawn, turn the steering wheel until the steering locking pin engages audibly.

If the **steering is locked** and the key cannot or can only be turned with difficulty into the position 2 » Fig. 61, move the steering wheel back and forth and the steering lock will unlock.

Starting engine

First read and observe the introductory information and safety warnings ! on page 58.

Before starting the engine, place the gearshift lever into neutral or place the selector lever in the position **N** and firmly put on the handbrake.

Fully depress and hold the clutch pedal, switch on the ignition 2 » Fig. 61 and start 3 - do not operate the accelerator. Depress the clutch pedal until the engine starts.

Let go of the key as soon as the engine starts. After letting go, the vehicle key will return to position 2.

If the engine does not start within 10 seconds, abort the start-up process and turn the key to position 1. Repeat the start-up process after approx. half a minute.

Release the handbrake before starting off.

Switching the engine off

First read and observe the introductory information and safety warnings ! on page 58.

Switch off the engine by turning the ignition key into position 1 » Fig. 61.

Brakes and brake assist systems

Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

Information for braking 61
Handbrake 62
Stabilisation control (ESC) 62
Antilock brake system (ABS) 63
Traction control (TC) 63
Electronic differential lock (EDL) 63

! WARNING

- The brake booster only operates when the engine is running. Greater physical effort for braking is required when the engine is switched off - risk of accident!
- Depress the clutch pedal when stopping or braking a vehicle with a petrol engine and manual transmission in the low rev range. If you fail to do so, the functionality of the brake booster can be impaired - risk of accident!
- If a front spoiler, full wheel trim, etc. is mounted retrospectively, it must be ensured that the air supply to the front wheel brakes is not reduced. Otherwise, the functionality of the brake system could be impaired - risk of accident!

WARNING (Continued)

- Please note that the handbrake must be fully released. A handbrake which is only partially released can result in the rear brakes overheating, which can have a negative effect on the operation of the brake system - risk of accident!
- Never leave children unattended in the vehicle. The children might, for example, release the handbrake or take the vehicle out of gear. The vehicle might then move off - risk of accident!
- A lack of fuel can cause irregular engine running or cause the engine to shut down. The brake assist systems would then be without function - risk of accident!
- Adjust the speed and driving style to the current visibility, weather, road and traffic conditions. The increased safety offered by the brake assist systems must not tempt you to take greater risks than otherwise - risk of an accident!
- The normal braking system is still fully functional if there is an ABS fault. Visit a specialist garage immediately and adjust your style of driving according to the damage to the ABS as you will not know how great the damage is and the limitation it is placing on the braking efficiency.

CAUTION

- Observe the information on the new brake pads » page 94.
- Never let the brakes slip with light pressure on the pedal if braking is not necessary. This causes the brakes to overheat and can also result in a longer braking distance and excessive wear.
- All four wheels must be fitted with the same tyres approved by the manufacturer to ensure the brake assist systems operate correctly.

Note

- If the brakes are applied in full and the control unit for the braking system considers the situation to be dangerous for the following traffic, the brake light flashes automatically. After the speed was reduced below around 10 km/h or the vehicle was stopped, the brake light stops flashing and the hazard warning light system switches on. The hazard warning light system is switched off automatically after accelerating or driving off again.
- Before negotiating a steep downhill section, reduce the speed, shift down into the next lower gear (manual gearbox) or select a lower drive position (automatic gearbox). As a result, the braking effect of the engine will be used, reducing the load on the brakes. Any additional braking should be completed intermittently, not continuously.
- Changes to the vehicle (e.g. to the engine, brakes, chassis or another combination of tyres and wheels) can influence the functionality of the brake assist systems » page 125, *Accessories, changes and replacement of parts*.
- If a fault occurs in the ABS system, the ESC, TCS and EDL also do not work. A warning light comes on if a fault occurs in the ABS system » page 20.

Information for braking

First read and observe the introductory information and safety warnings ! on page 60.

Wear-and-tear
The wear of the brake pads is dependent on the operating conditions and driving style. The brake pads wear more quickly if a lot of journeys are completed in towns and over short distances or if a very sporty style of driving is adopted. If operated under **severe conditions**, the thickness of the brake pads must be checked by a specialist garage before the next service appointment.

Wet roads or road salt
The performance of the brakes can be delayed as the brake discs and brake pads may be moist or have a coating of ice or layer of salt on them in winter. The brakes are cleaned and dried by applying the brakes several times.

Corrosion
Corrosion on the brake discs and dirt on the bake pads occur if the vehicle has been parked for a long period and if you do not make much use of the braking system. If the brake system is not used much or if there is corrosion on the surface, we recommend cleaning the brake discs by firmly applying the brakes from a high speed.

Faults in the brake surface
If it is found that the braking distance has suddenly become longer and that the brake pedal can be depressed further, the brake system may be faulty. Visit a specialist garage immediately and adjust your style of driving appropriately as you will not know how great the damage is.

Low brake fluid level
An insufficient level of brake fluid may result in problems in the brake system. The level of the brake fluid is monitored electronically » page 20, *Brake system*.

Brake booster
The brake booster increases the pressure generated with the brake pedal. The brake booster only operates when the engine is running.

Handbrake

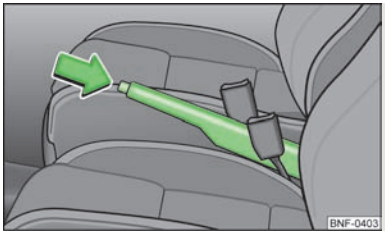

Fig. 62
Centre console: Handbrake

First read and observe the introductory information and safety warnings ! on page 60.

Applying the handbrake
› Pull the handbrake lever firmly upwards.

Releasing the handbrake
› Pull the handbrake lever up slightly and **at the same time** push in the locking button » Fig. 62.
› Move the lever right down while pressing the lock button.

The handbrake warning light (P) lights up when the handbrake is applied, provided the ignition is on.

A warning signal sounds if the vehicle is inadvertently driven off with the handbrake applied.

The handbrake warning is activated if the vehicle is driven at a speed of more than 6 km/h for more than 3 seconds.

Stabilisation control (ESC)

First read and observe the introductory information and safety warnings ! on page 60.

The ESC is automatically activated after starting the engine. The ESC helps to maintain control of the vehicle in situations where it is being operated at its dynamic limits, such as a sudden change to the direction of travel. The risk of skidding is reduced and your car thus offers greater driving stability depending on the conditions of the road surface.

The direction which the driver wishes to take is determined based on the steering angle and the speed of the vehicle and is constantly compared with the actual behaviour of the vehicle. In the event of deviations, such as if the car starts to skid, the ESC automatically brakes the appropriate wheel.

During an intervention of the system, the warning light flashes in the instrument cluster.

If there is an ESC fault, the warning light then lights up in the instrument cluster » page 19.

The following systems are integrated into the **stabilisation control (ESC)**:
› Antilock brake system (ABS);
› Traction control (TCS);
› Electronic Differential Lock (EDL);
› Brake Assist;
› Uphill Start Assist.

Brake Assist
The Brake Assist is activated by the very quick operation of the brake pedal. It increases the braking effect and helps to shorten the braking distance. To achieve the shortest possible braking distance, the brake pedal must be applied firmly and held in this position until the vehicle has come to a complete standstill.

The ABS is activated faster and more effectively with the intervention of the brake assist system.

The brake assist function is automatically switched off when the brake pedal is released.

Uphill start assist system
The uphill start assist makes it easier to start off on steep hills. The system holds the brake pressure produced by the activation of the brake pedal for approx. 2 seconds after the brake pedal is released. The driver can therefore move his foot from the brake pedal to the accelerator pedal and start off on the slope, without having to actuate the handbrake. The brake pressure drops gradually the more you operate the accelerator pedal. If the vehicle does not start off within 2 seconds, it starts to roll back.

The uphill start assist is active as of a 5 % slope, if the driver door is closed. It is always active on slopes when in forward or reverse start off. When driving downhill, it is inactive.

Antilock brake system (ABS)

First read and observe the introductory information and safety warnings ! on page 60.

ABS prevents the wheels locking when braking. Thus helping the driver to maintain control of the vehicle.

The intervention of the ABS is noticeable from the **pulsating movements of the brake pedal** which is accompanied by noises.

Do not reduce the pressure on the brake pedal during the intervention of the ABS. The ABS deactivates if the brake pedal is released. Never interrupt the application of the brakes during the intervention of the ABS!

Traction control (TC)

First read and observe the introductory information and safety warnings ! on page 60.

If the wheels are slipping, the TCS adapts the engine speed to the conditions of the road surface. The TCS makes it much easier to start off, accelerate and climb steep hills even if the conditions of the road surface are unfavourable.

During an intervention of the system, the warning light flashes in the instrument cluster.

If there is a fault in the TCS, the warning light then lights up in the instrument cluster » page 19.

Electronic differential lock (EDL)

First read and observe the introductory information and safety warnings ! on page 60.

If one of the wheels starts to spin, the EDL system brakes the spinning wheel and transfers the driving force to the other wheels. This ensures the stability of the vehicle and a quick journey.

The EDL switches off automatically if unusually severe stresses exist in order to avoid excessive heat generation in the disc brake on the wheel which is being braked. The vehicle can continue to be driven and has the same characteristics as a vehicle not fitted with EDL. The EDL switches on again automatically as soon as the brake has cooled down.

Shifting (manual gearbox)

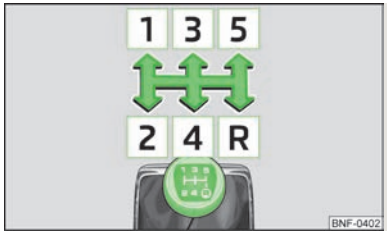

Fig. 63
Shift pattern of the 5-speed manual gearbox

Always depress the clutch pedal fully when changing gear, to prevent excessive wear of the clutch.

The following must also be observed when changing gear » page 12, *Recommended gear*.

Only engage reverse gear when the vehicle is stationary. Depress the clutch pedal and hold it fully depressed. Wait a moment before reverse gear is engaged to avoid any shift noises.

The reversing lights will come on once reverse gear is engaged, provided the ignition is on.

! WARNING

Never engage reverse gear when driving - risk of accident!

i Note

If not in the process of changing gear, do not leave your hand on the gearshift lever while driving. The pressure from the hand can cause the gearshift mechanism to wear excessively.

pedals

The operation of the pedals must not be hindered under any circumstances!

In the driver's footwell, only a footmat, which is attached to the two corresponding attachment points, may be used.

Only use footmats from the range of ŠKODA Original Accessories, which are fitted to two attachment points.

WARNING

No objects are allowed in the driver's footwell – risk of obstruction or limitation in operating the pedal!

Parking aid

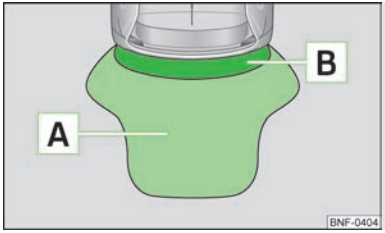

Fig. 64
Parking aid: Range of sensors

The parking aid determines the distance between the rear bumper and an obstacle with the aid of ultrasound sensors. The sensors are integrated in the rear bumper.

Range of sensors
The clearance warning begins at a distance of about 150 cm from the obstacle (area A » Fig. 64). The interval between the warning signals becomes shorter as the clearance is reduced.

A continuous tone sounds from a distance of approx. 30 cm (area B) - danger area. **You should not reverse any further after this signal sounds!**

On the Move & Fun multifunction device, the distance to the obstacle can be shown graphically.

Activating/deactivating the parking aid
The parking aid is activated automatically when **reverse gear** is engaged and the ignition is turned on. This is confirmed by a brief audible signal.

The parking aid is deactivated by removing the reverse gear.

WARNING

- The parking aid is not a substitute for the driver paying proper attention and it is always the driver's responsibility to take care when reversing the vehicle or carrying out similar manoeuvres. Pay particular attention to small children and animals as they are not recognised by the parking aid sensors.
- Before reversing or parking, check that there is no small obstacle, such as a rock, thin post, trailer drawbar etc., in front of or behind the vehicle. Such obstacles may not be recognised by the parking aid sensors.
- Under certain circumstances, surfaces of certain objects and types of clothing cannot reflect the signals from the parking aid. Thus, these objects or people who wear such clothing are not recognised by the parking aid sensors.
- External sound sources can have a detrimental effect on the parking aid. Under unfavourable conditions, objects or people may not be recognised.

Note

- If a warning signal sounds for about 3 seconds after activating the system and there is no obstacle close to your car, this indicates a system fault. Have the fault rectified by a specialist garage.
- The sensors must be kept clean (free of ice, etc.) to enable the parking aid to operate properly.

Visual parking system

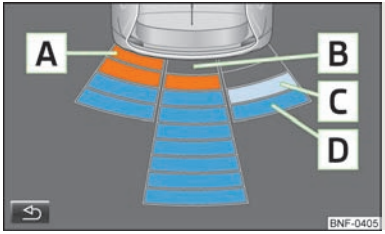

Fig. 65
Screen display of the visual parking system

The visual parking system is shown in the screen of the multifunctional device Move & Fun.

Switching on the screen display of the visual parking system
When the ignition and the multifunction device Move & Fun are both on, the visual parking system is switched on by shifting into **reverse gear**.

A An obstacle appearing in the collision zone is shown as an orange-coloured segment » Fig. 65 **Do not drive the vehicle!**
B An area without detected obstacles is shown as a transparent segment.
C An obstacle in the sensor range which lies outside of the collision area is shown by the light-blue segment.
D A region behind the detected obstacle is shown with the dark-blue segment.

Switching off the screen display of the visual parking system

The screen display can be switched off as follows.
› By tapping the function key ⮌ in the screen of the multifunction device » Fig. 65.
› By shifting out of reverse.
› By turning off the ignition.

WARNING

Concentrate fully at all times on your driving! As the driver you are fully responsible for road safety. Only use the system so that you are in full control of your vehicle in every traffic situation - risk of accident!

Note

▪ The visual parking system is shown in the screen of the multifunction device Move & Fun within a few seconds of shifting into reverse gear.
▪ More information about the mobile multifunction device Move & Fun can be found in the digital operating manual in the device » page 74, *Multifunction device Move & Fun*.

Cruise control system (CCS)

Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

Storing a speed 66
Changing a stored speed 66
Switching off the cruise control system temporarily 66
Switching off the cruise control system completely 66

The cruise control system (CCS) maintains a constant speed, more than 30 km/h (20 mph), once it has been set, without you having to depress the accelerator pedal. This is only possible within the range which is permitted by the power output and braking power of the engine.

The indicator light illuminates in the instrument cluster when the cruise control system is activated.

WARNING

▪ For safety reasons, the cruise control system must not be used in dense traffic or on unfavourable road surfaces (such as icy roads, slippery roads, loose gravel) - risk of accident!
▪ The saved speed may only be resumed if it is not too high for the current traffic conditions.
▪ Always switch off the cruise control system after use to prevent unintentional use of the system.

CAUTION

▪ Always depress the clutch pedal if switching to the neutral position (vehicle with a manual gearbox) when the cruise control system is switched on! Otherwise the engine can rev up unintentionally.
▪ The cruise control system is not able to maintain a constant speed when driving in areas with steeper gradients. The weight of the vehicle increases the speed at which it travels. Therefore, shift to a lower gear in good time or slow the vehicle down by applying the foot brake.

Note

It is not possible on vehicles fitted with an automatic gearbox to switch on the cruise control system if the selector lever is in the position **N** or **R**.

Storing a speed

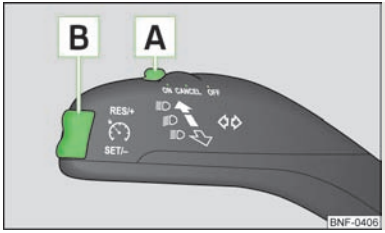

Fig. 66
Turn signal and main beam lever: Rocker switch and switch of the cruise control system

First read and observe the introductory information and safety warnings ! on page 65.

Storing a speed

› Turn the switch A » Fig. 66 into the **ON** position.
› After the desired speed has been reached, press the rocker button B into the **SET** position.

After you have released the rocker button B out of the position **SET**, the speed you have just stored is maintained at a constant speed without having to depress the accelerator.

Changing a stored speed

First read and observe the introductory information and safety warnings ! on page 65.

Increasing the speed with the accelerator

› Depress the accelerator to increase the speed.
› Release the accelerator to reduce the speed back down to the preset speed.

However, if the saved speed is exceeded by more than 10 km/h for a period of more than 5 minutes by depressing the accelerator, the stored speed is deleted from the memory. You have to re-store the desired speed.

Increasing the speed with the rocker button B

› Press the rocker button B » Fig. 66 into the **RES** position.
› The speed will increase continuously, if the rocker button is pressed and held in the **RES** position. Release the rocker button once the desired speed is reached. The set speed is then stored in the memory.

Decreasing the speed

› The stored speed can be **reduced** by pressing the rocker button B » Fig. 66 into the position **SET**.
› The speed will decrease continuously, if the rocker button is pressed and held in the **SET** position. Release the rocker button once the desired speed is reached. The set speed is then stored in the memory.
› If the rocker button is released at a speed of less than 30 km/h, the speed is not stored and the memory is erased. The speed must then be stored again by pressing the rocker button B in the position **SET** after increasing the speed of the vehicle to more than 30 km/h.

The speed can also be reduced by depressing the brake pedal, which temporarily deactivates the system.

Switching off the cruise control system temporarily

First read and observe the introductory information and safety warnings ! on page 65.

The cruise control system is **temporarily switched off** by pressing the switch A » Fig. 66 into the spring-tensioned position **CANCEL** or by depressing the brake or clutch pedal.

The set speed remains stored in the memory.

Briefly press the rocker button B into the position **RES** to **resume** the stored speed after the clutch or brake pedal is released.

Switching off the cruise control system completely

First read and observe the introductory information and safety warnings ! on page 65.

› Turn the switch A » Fig. 66 into the **OFF** position.

START/STOP

Fig. 67
Button for the START-STOP system

The START-STOP system helps you to save fuel while at the same time reducing harmful exhaust emissions and CO_2 emissions.

The function is automatically activated each time the ignition is switched on.

In the start-stop mode, the engine automatically switches to the vehicle's idle phase, e.g. when stopped at traffic lights.

Information regarding the current state of the START-STOP system is indicated in the display of the instrument cluster.

Automatic engine shut down (stop phase)
› Stop the vehicle (where necessary, apply the handbrake).
› Take the vehicle out of gear.
› Release the clutch pedal.

Automatic renewed engine restart (start phase).
› Depress the clutch pedal.

Switching the START-STOP system on and off
The START/STOP system can be switched on/off by pressing the button » Fig. 67.

When start-stop mode is deactivated, the warning light in the button lights up.

If the vehicle is in the stop phase when manually switching off the system, the engine starts immediately.

The START-STOP system is very complex. Some of the procedures are hard to check without servicing. The general conditions for the proper functioning of the START-STOP system are listed in the following overview.

Conditions for the automatic engine shut down (stop phase)
› The gearshift lever is in Neutral.
› The clutch pedal is not depressed.
› The driver has fastened the seat belt.
› The driver's door is closed.
› The bonnet is closed.
› The vehicle is at a standstill.
› The engine is at operating temperature.
› The charge state of the vehicle battery is sufficient.
› The stationary vehicle is not on a steep slope or a steep downhill section.
› The engine speed is less than 1200 1/min.
› The temperature of the vehicle battery is not too low or too high.
› There is sufficient pressure in the braking system.
› The difference between the outdoor- and the set temperature in the interior is not too great.
› The vehicle speed since the last time the engine was switched off was greater than 3 km/h.
› The front wheels are not turned excessively (the steering angle is less than 3/4 of a steering wheel revolution).

Conditions for an automatic restart (start phase)
› The clutch is depressed.
› The max./min. temperature is set.
› The Defrost function for the windshield is switched on.
› A high blower stage has been selected.
› The START STOP button is pressed.

Conditions for an automatic restart without driver intervention
› The vehicle moves at a speed of more than 3 km/h.
› The difference between the outdoor- and the set temperature in the interior is too great.
› The charge state of the vehicle battery is not sufficient.
› There is insufficient pressure in the braking system.

WARNING

- The brake servo unit and power steering only operate if the engine is running.
- Never let the vehicle roll with the engine switched off.

CAUTION

If the START-STOP system is used at very high outside temperatures over a very long period of time, the vehicle battery can be damaged.

Note

▪ Changes to the outdoor temperature can have an effect on the internal temperature of the vehicle battery even after several hours. If the vehicle remains outdoors for a long time in minus temperatures or in direct sunlight, it can take several hours until the internal temperature of the vehicle battery reaches a suitable temperature for proper operation of the START STOP system.
▪ In some instances it may be necessary to start the engine manually with the ignition key (e.g. when the seat belt is not inserted or the driver's door is opened in Stop mode for more than 30 seconds).

City Safe Drive

Introduction

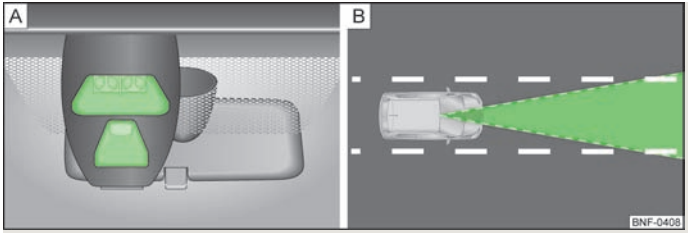

Fig. 68 **Laser sensor/detection range**

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

Switching the City Safe Drive on and off 69
Laser sensor 70
Special driving situations 70

The City Safe Drive system uses the laser sensor » Fig. 68 - A to take readings about the traffic situation in front of the vehicle at a range of around 10 metres (11 yards) » Fig. 68 - B in a vehicle speed range of 5 - 30 km/h (3 - 19 mph).

If the driver does not respond to an immiment collision, the City Safe Drive system can automatically apply the brakes to the vehicle to prevent a possible collision.

If the City Safe Drive system is currently slowing the vehicle down automatically, the warning light will flash **quickly**.

Automatic braking interventions can be terminated by pressing the clutch, accelerator or by moving the steering wheel.

If the City Safe Drive system is not currently available, or if there is a system fault, the warning light will flash **slowly**.

The following conditions cause the City Safe Drive system to become not available.
› Taking bends tightly.
› When fully pressing down the accelerator pedal.
› When the City Safe Drive system function is switched off/faulty.
› When the laser sensor is dirty, concealed or has overheated.» page 70
› In the event of snow, heavy rain or fog.
› When vehicles are travelling side by side.
› When vehicles are crossing.
› When vehicles are approaching in the same lane.
› When the vehicles are very dirty and have a low level of reflection.
› With high levels of dust.

WARNING

▪ The City Safe Drive system cannot exceed physical and system-defined limits. The added convenience of the City Safe Drive system must never give you a reason to takes risks with regard safety. The driver is always the one responsible for braking in time.
▪ The City Safe Drive system cannot prevent accidents and injuries by itself.
▪ The City Safe Drive system can carry out unexpected braking interventions in complex driving situations, e.g. when vehicles scrape past each other.
▪ Taking the City Safe Drive system into account in one's own driving behaviour can lead to accidents and serious injuries. The City Safe Drive system is not a substitute for the driver's attention.
▪ Always adapt your speed and safety distance to the vehicle ahead to the visibility, weather, road and traffic conditions.
▪ The laser beam from the laser sensor can cause serious eye injuries.
▪ Never use optical devices, e.g. a range-finder camera or magnifying glass to look into the laser sensor.
▪ The laser beam can also be active when the City Safe Drive system is switched off or is not available. The laser beam is not visible to the human eye.

WARNING (Continued)

- The City Safe Drive system cannot detect persons, animals, or crossing vehicles or approaching vehicles in the same lane.
- The City Safe Drive system cannot exceed physical and system-defined limits. For instance, responses from the City Save Drive system can happen late or unexpectedly from the driver's perspective. Always stay attentive and take control when required.

CAUTION

If the vehicle starts to roll after the City Safe Drive system is triggered, use the foot pedal to break.

Note

- When replacing the windscreen wiper blades, only use windscreen blades approved by ŠKODA.
- Do not paint the laser sensor range on the windscreen. Do not cover it up with stickers or similar.
- Remove any snow with a hand-held brush and we recommend you remove any ice with a solvent-free deicing spray.
- Keep the laser sensor range free of dirt and ice at all times.
- If the laser sensor range on the windscreen has scratches, cracks, etc, replace the windscreen. Only use windshields approved by ŠKODA. Carrying out repairs to the windscreen are not permissible.
- A damaged windscreen in the area of the laser sensor can lead to a failure of the City Safe Drive system.
- Repairing the laser sensor requires specialist expertise. We recommend an authorised ŠKODA Service partner.

Switching the City Safe Drive on and off

Fig. 69
Lower part of the centre console: Button for the City Safe Drive system

First read and observe the introductory information and safety warnings ! on page 68.

Switching on the City Safe Drive
The City Safe Drive system is automatically switched on after turning on the ignition.

Switching the City Safe Drive system on and off again
The City Safe Drive system is switched off by pressing the button » Fig. 69 in the front centre console.

When the City Safe Drive system is switched off while the vehicle is travelling at a speed between 5 – 30 km/h (3 - 19 mph), the warning light OFF will light up in the instrument cluster display.

You can switch on the City Safe Drive system again with the button » Fig. 69. The warning light On lights up for around 5 seconds in the instrument cluster display.

The City Safe Drive system must be switched off in the following cases.
- When the vehicle is being towed away.
- When the vehicle is driven though an automatic car wash.
- When the vehicle is on a rolling test bench.
- When the laser sensor is faulty.
- After force is applied to the laser sensor.
- When driving off-road (overhanging branches).
- When objects are extending into the area above the bonnet, e.g. when a rood load sticks out far ahead.
- When the windscreen is damaged in the region of the laser sensor.

Laser sensor

First read and observe the introductory information and safety warnings ! on page 68.

Possible impairment of the laser sensor
If the functioning of the laser sensor is impaired by e.g. heavy rain, snow or slush, the City Safe Drivesystem will temporarily shut down. The warning light flashes slowly in the instrument cluster display.

If the laser sensor is no longer impaired, the City Safe Drive system will automatically switch back to ready. The warning light goes out.

Special driving situations

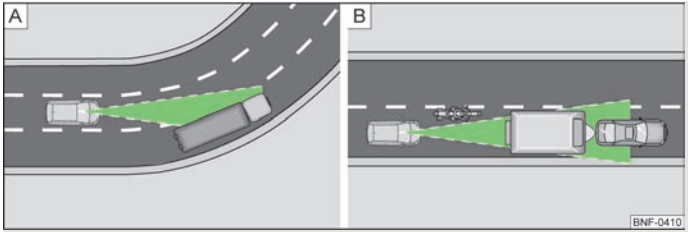

Fig. 70 **Vehicle in the range of a curve/motorcycles driving ahead outside of the laser sensor range**

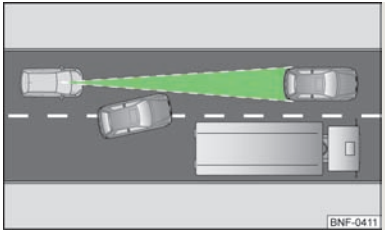

Fig. 71
Other vehicles changing lanes

First read and observe the introductory information and safety warnings ! on page 68.

The following drivign situations require close attention:

Driving around a bend
When driving into or out of "protracted" bends, it is possible for the laser sensor to respond to a vehicle in the adjacent lane » Fig. 70 - A causing it to apply the brakes to your vehicle.

Narrow vehicles or vehicles travelling side by side
Narrow vehicles or vehicles travelling side by side are not detected by the laser sensor until they are in the range of the sensor » Fig. 70 - B. This is especially true for narrow vehicles, such as motorcycles.

Other vehicles changing lanes
Vehicles which move into your lane close to your vehicle can trigger an unexpected braking of the City Save Drive system » Fig. 71.

Automatic gearbox

Automatic gearbox AGB

Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

Introductory information 71
Starting-off and driving 71
Selector lever positions 72
Manual gearshift (Tiptronic) 72
Kickdown function 73
Dynamic shift programme 73
Operational faults 73

WARNING

- Do not depress the accelerator if changing the position of the selector lever when the vehicle is stationary and the engine is running - risk of accident!
- Never move the selector lever into position **R** or when driving - risk of an accident!
- When the engine is running and the vehicle is stationary, it is necessary to hold the car with the brake pedal in all the positions of the selector lever since the power transmission is never completely interrupted, also not when the engine is idling - the vehicle creeps.
- The selector lever must be placed into position **N** and the handbrake firmly applied before the bonnet can be opened and work on the running engine can be completed - risk of accident! The safety guidelines must always be observed » page 109, *Engine compartment*.
- If stopping on a hill (downhill gradient), never try to maintain the vehicle stationary with the gear engaged by means of the "accelerator pedal", i.e. by letting the clutch slip. This can lead to overheating of the clutch, and subsequently to the clutch burning out. The vehicle can roll backward - risk of accident!
- If you have to stop on a slope, depress and hold the brake pedal to prevent the vehicle from rolling back.
- On a smooth or slippery road surface using the kickdown function can cause the driven wheels to spin - risk of skidding!
- Always firmly apply the handbrake before leaving the vehicle!

Introductory information

First read and observe the introductory information and safety warnings ! on page 71.

Shifting up and down through the gears is performed automatically. However, the gearbox can also be switched into Tiptronic mode **M**. This mode makes it possible for you to also shift gears manually » page 72.

The engine can only be left on in position **N**, when the brake pedal is depressed .

When parking on a level road surface, it suffices to engage selector lever position **N**. When parking on a slope, the handbrake should be applied firmly before the park position **N** is selected.

If the selector lever position **N** is accidentally selected while driving, it is first necessary to release pressure on the accelerator pedal and wait for the idling speed of the engine to be reached before the selector lever can be engaged in the drive position.

Note

If the **N** symbol flashes next to the selector lever, engage the selector lever position **N**.

Starting-off and driving

First read and observe the introductory information and safety warnings ! on page 71.

Starting off

› Firmly depress and hold the brake pedal.
› Press the selector lever towards the left in the spring-tensioned position in the direction of the arrow » Fig. 72 and insert into position **D**.
› Release the brake pedal and accelerate.

Stop

› The selector lever position **N** does not have to be selected when stopping for a short time, such as at a cross roads. It is sufficient to hold the vehicle stationary using the foot brake. The engine can, however, be allowed just to idle.

Parking

› Depress the brake pedal.
› Firmly apply the handbrake.

› Move the selector lever to the right in the direction of the arrow » Fig. 72 into position **N**.

Selector lever positions

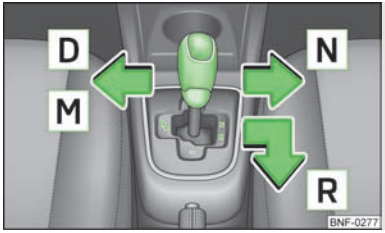

Fig. 72
Selector lever

First read and observe the introductory information and safety warnings ! on page 71.

N - Neutral
The transmission is in Neutral in this position.

The **brake pedal must be depressed** to move the selector lever out of the position **N** into position **D** or **R** when the vehicle is stationary and the ignition is switched on.

R - Reverse gear
Reverse gear must only be engaged when the vehicle is stationary and the engine is idling.

The brake pedal must be depressed before setting into position **R** from position **N**.

When the ignition is switched on and the selector lever is in position **R**, the reverse lights will come on.

D - Position for driving forward (normal programme)
When the selector lever is in this position, the forward gears are automatically shifted up and down in line with the engine load, vehicle speed and dynamic shift programme.

The brake pedal must be depressed before setting into position **D** from position **N**.

Under certain circumstances (e.g. when driving in mountainous regions) it may be beneficial to select the manual shift programme » page 72 for a short time in order to adapt the gearbox ratios manually to the driving situations.

M - Manual gearshift (Tiptronic)
Further information » page 72, *Manual gearshift (Tiptronic)*.

Manual gearshift (Tiptronic)

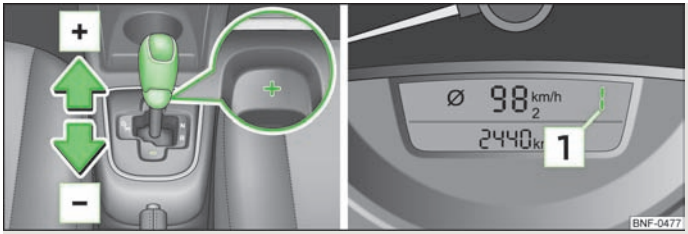

Fig. 73 **Selector lever: manual shifting/instrument cluster: engaged gear**

First read and observe the introductory information and safety warnings ! on page 71.

Tiptronic mode makes it possible to manually shift gears on the selector lever.

Switching to manual shifting when the vehicle is stationary
› Depress the brake pedal.
› Press the selector lever twice to the left in the spring-tensioned position.

Switching to manual shifting during driving
› Press the selector lever towards the left in the spring-tensioned position in the direction of the arrow and insert into position **M**. The selector lever position you have engaged appears in the display of the instrument cluster 1 » Fig. 73.

Shifting up gears
› Press the selector lever fowards » Fig. 73 +.

Shifting down gears
› Press the selector lever backwards » Fig. 73 -.

When accelerating, the gearbox automatically shifts up into the higher gear just before the maximum permissible engine speed is reached.

If a lower gear is selected, the gearbox does not shift down until there is no risk of the engine overrevving.

If you operate the kickdown function, the gearbox shifts into a lower gear in line with the vehicle speed and engine speed.

Kickdown function

First read and observe the introductory information and safety warnings ! on page 71.

The kickdown function provides you with maximum acceleration power.

When the accelerator pedal is fully depressed, the kickdown function is activated in the desired driving program. This function has precedence over the driving programme and serves for maximum acceleration of the vehicle when exploiting the maximum power potential of the engine without taking into account the current selector lever position (**D** or Tiptronic **M**). The gearbox shifts down to one or several gears in line with the driving state and the vehicle accelerates. The gearbox does not shift up into the highest gear until the engine has reached its maximum revolutions for this gear range.

Dynamic shift programme

First read and observe the introductory information and safety warnings ! on page 71.

The automatic gearbox of your car is controlled electronically. Shifting up and down through the gears is performed automatically on the basis of pre-defined driving programmes.

Adopting a **moderate style of driving** will cause the gearbox to select the most economical driving programme. Shifting up into a higher gear as soon as possible and shifting down as late as possible will have a favourable effect on your fuel consumption.

When adopting a **sporty style of driving** with rapid movements of the accelerator pedal combined with sharp acceleration, frequent changes in speed and exploiting the top speed of the car, the gearbox will adjust to this style of driving once the accelerator pedal (kickdown function) is depressed and will shift down earlier, frequently by several gears in comparison to a moderate style of driving.

Selecting the most appropriate driving programme for the particular style of driving is a continuous process. Irrespective of this it is, however, possible to switch or shift down into a dynamic shift programme by depressing the accelerator rapidly. The gearbox shifts down into a lower gear in accordance with the speed, therefore enabling rapid acceleration (e.g. when overtaking) without the accelerator pedal having to be depressed into the kickdown range. The original programme will be reactivated to match your particular style of driving once the gearbox has shifted up again.

When driving in hilly regions, the gears are selected to match uphill and downhill sections. This avoids the gearbox frequently shifting up and down when negotiating an uphill stretch. When driving downhill, it is possible to shift down into the Tiptronic position **M**, in order to exploit the engine brake torque.

Operational faults

First read and observe the introductory information and safety warnings ! on page 71.

Faults in the automatic gearbox
In the event of a fault in the automatic gearbox, warning lights may light up in the instrument panel » page 21, *Automatic gearbox*.

In some instances, the gear may run in emergency mode. In this case, the vehicle can only be driven at reduced speed.

The vehicle does not start off after engaging the selector lever position
If the vehicle does not start off, the problem may be that the selector lever is not completely in the selected position. In such an instance, press the brake pedal and put the selector lever into the required position.

Note

If the automatic gearbox has a fault, seek help from a specialist garage and fix the fault.

Communication

Mobile phones and two-way radio systems

ŠKODA permits the operation of mobile phones and two-way radio systems with a professionally installed external aerial and a maximum transmission power of up to 10 watts.

Please refer to a ŠKODA Service Partner for information about the possibilities of installing and operating mobile phones and two-way radio systems that have a transmission power of more than 10 W.

Operating mobile phones or two-way radio systems may interfere with the functionality of the electronic systems in your vehicle.

The reasons for this are as follows:
› no external aerial;
› external aerial incorrectly installed;
› transmission power greater than 10 watts.

! WARNING

- Concentrate fully at all times on your driving! As the driver you are fully responsible for road safety. Use the telephone system only to such an extent that you are in full control of your vehicle at any time.
- The national regulations for using a mobile phone in a vehicle must be observed.
- If a mobile phone or a two-way radio system is operated in a vehicle without an external aerial or an external aerial which has been installed incorrectly, this can increase the strength of the electromagnetic field inside the vehicle.
- Two-way radio systems, mobile phones or mounts must not be installed on airbag covers or within the immediate deployment range of the airbags.
- Never leave a mobile phone on a seat, on the dash panel or in another area, from which it can be thrown during a sudden braking manoeuvre, an accident or a collision - risk of injury.
- In the event of air transport, the Bluetooth® function for the hands-free system must be switched off by a specialist garage.

i Note

- We recommend that the installation of mobile phones and two-way radio systems in a vehicle is only carried out by a ŠKODA Service Partner.
- The range of the Bluetooth® connection to the hands-free system is restricted to the vehicle interior. The range is dependent on local factors, e.g. obstacles between the devices and mutual interferences with other devices. If your mobile phone is in a jacket pocket, for example, this can lead to difficulties when establishing a connection with the hands-free-system or transferring data.

Multifunction device Move & Fun

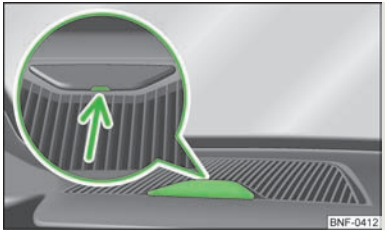

Fig. 74
Cap of the opening for the cradle of the multifunction device

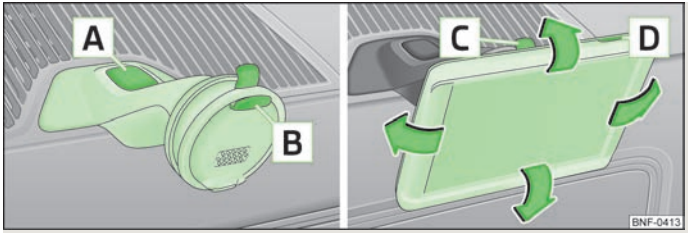

Fig. 75 **Cradle on the multifunction device/multifunction device**

Removing the cap
› Insert a slotted screwdriver into the recess marked with an arrow » Fig. 74 and fold the cover carefully upwards.

Installing the cradle for the navigation unit

› Place the cradle into the opening of the centre section of the dash panel from above, press it down until it latches » !.

Installing the multifunctional device

› Firstly, place the multifunction device into the top holder B » Fig. 75 and press it on the underside of the cradle until it latches » !.

Setting the tilt of the multifunction device

› You can set the tilt to the required position by moving the multifunction device in the direction of the arrows » Fig. 75 » !.

Removing the multifunction device

› With one hand, secure the multifunction device on the upper and lower edge.
› Using the other hand, press the release button C » Fig. 75 and remove the device.
› Store the multifunction device in a safe place to avoid damaging it.

Removing the cradle on the multifunction device

› Grab hold of the cradle with one hand.
› With the other hand, press the release button A » Fig. 75.
› Remove the cradle from the dash panel from above.
› Seal the opening for the cradle in the dash panel with the cover » Fig. 74.

Loading the user manual

› Switch on the multifunction device by pressing button D » Fig. 75.
› Press the button more on the screen.
› Press the button Manual on the screen.
› Call up the required chapter by pressing the appropriate button.

Functions of the multifunction device

› Navigation.
› Operating the radio using multimedia devices connected via Bluetooth®.
› Displaying information from the MFD, rev counter and coolant temperature » page 10.
› Hands-free device for mobile phones coupled with the multifunction device via Bluetooth®.
› Indicator for opened bonnet, doors and boot lid.
› Display from the visual parking system (OPS).
› Image viewer.

WARNING

- Concentrate fully at all times on your driving! As the driver you are fully responsible for road safety. Only use the system so that you are in full control of your vehicle in every traffic situation - risk of accident!
- The multifunction device must always slot securely into the cradle or be safely stored in the vehicle.
- Unsecured or incorrectly secured multifunction devices may be thrown through the interior of the vehicle and cause injuries in a sudden driving or braking manoeuvre or accident.
- Adjust the volume to ensure that acoustic signals from outside, e.g. sirens from vehicles which have the right of way, such as police, ambulance and fire brigade vehicles, can be heard at all time.
- High volumes can cause hearing damage.

CAUTION

- Improper tilt settings can damage both the multifunction device and the cradle.
- Always take the multifunction device with you when leaving the vehicle to protect it from extreme temperatures and strong sunlight. Extreme ambient temperatures can impair the functioning of the multifunction device and may damage the device.
- Moisture can damage the electrical contacts in the dash panel for the portable multifunction device.
- Never use water when cleaning the navigation unit cradle. Always use a dry cloth instead.
- Install/remove the multifunction device cradle without the multifunction device in it.
- Do not install/remove the multifunction device until the cradle for the multifunction device has been installed into the dash panel.

Note

The range of the Bluetooth® connection to the hands-free system is restricted to the vehicle interior. The range is dependent on local factors, e.g. obstacles between the devices and mutual interferences with other devices. If your mobile phone is e.g. in a jacket pocket, this can lead to difficulties when establishing the Bluetooth® connection with the hands-free system or the data transfer.

Safety

Passive safety

General information

Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

Safety equipment ____ 76
Before setting off ____ 76
What influences the driving safety? ____ 77

In this section you will find important information, tips and notes on the subject of passive safety in your vehicle. We have combined everything here which you should be familiar with, for example, regarding seat belts, airbags, child seats and safety of children. It is therefore important, in particular, to comply with the notes and warnings in this section for your own interest and in the interest of those travelling with you.

! WARNING

- This chapter contains important information on how to use the vehicle for the driver and his occupants. You will find further information on safety, which concerns you and those travelling with you, in the following chapters of this Owner's Manual.
- The complete on-board literature should always be in the vehicle. This applies in particular, if you rent out or sell the vehicle.

Safety equipment

First read and observe the introductory information and safety warnings ! on page 76.

The following list contains part of the safety equipment in your vehicle:

› three-point seat belts for all the seats;
› belt force limiters for the front seats;
› belt tensioners for front seats;
› Front airbag for the driver and the front seat passenger;
› Head-Thorax - driver and front seat passenger side airbag with head restraint function;
› anchoring points for child seat using the ISOFIX system;
› anchoring points for child seat using the TOP TETHER system;
› rear head restraints adjustable for height;
› steering column adjustable for height.

The specified safety equipment works together, in order to optimally protect you and those travelling with you in accident situations. The safety equipment does not protect you or the people travelling with you, if you or your occupants adopt an incorrect seated position or the equipment is not correctly adjusted or used.

Before setting off

First read and observe the introductory information and safety warnings ! on page 76.

For your own safety and the safety of the people travelling with you, please pay attention to the following points before setting off.

› Ensure that the lighting and the turn signal system are functioning properly.
› Check the tyre inflation pressure.
› Ensure that all of the windows offer good visibility to the outside.
› Secure all items of luggage » page 43, *Luggage compartment*.
› Ensure that no objects can obstruct the pedals.
› Adjust the rear mirror and the front seat to your body size.
› Advise your passengers on the back seats to adjust the head restraints to their body size.
› Protect children in suitable child seats with correctly fastened seat belts » page 90, *Transporting children safely*.
› Adopt the correct seated position » page 77, *Right seat position*. Tell your passengers to assume the correct seated position.
› Correctly fasten the seat belt. Also inform passengers to fasten the seat belt correctly » page 82, *Fastening and unfastening seat belts*.

What influences the driving safety?

First read and observe the introductory information and safety warnings ! on page 76.

The driver is fully responsible for himself and his occupants. If your driving safety is effected, you place yourself and the oncoming traffic at risk.

The following guidelines must therefore be observed.

› Do not get distracted from concentrating on the traffic situation, e.g. by your passengers or mobile phone calls.
› Never drive when your driving ability is impaired, e.g. through medication, alcohol, drugs.
› Keep to the traffic regulations and the permissible speed limit.
› Always adjust the driving speed to the road, traffic and weather conditions.
› Take regular breaks on long journeys – at least every two hours.

Right seat position

Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

Correct seated position for the driver 78
Correct seated position for the front passenger 78
Correct seated position for the occupants on the rear seats 78
Examples of an incorrect seated position 78

WARNING

- The front seats and rear head restraints must always be adjusted to match the body size, in order to offer an optimal protection for you and your occupants.
- Always assume the correct seated position before setting off and do not change this position while driving. Also advise your passengers to adopt the correct seated position and not to change this position while the car is moving.
- If the occupant adopts an incorrect seated position, he is exposed to life-threatening injuries, in case he is hit by a deployed airbag.

WARNING (Continued)

- If the occupants on the rear seats are not sitting upright, the risk of injury is increased due to incorrect routing of the seat belt.
- The driver must maintain a distance of at least 25 cm to the steering wheel. The front passenger must maintain a distance of at least 25 cm to the dash panel. Not maintaining this minimum distance will mean that the airbag system will not be able to properly protect you - hazard!
- When driving, hold the steering wheel with both hands firmly on the outer edge in the 9 o'clock and 3 o'clock position. Never hold the steering wheel in the 12 o'clock position or in any other way (e.g. in the middle or inner edge of the steering wheel). In such cases, you could injure the arms, hands and head when the driver airbag is deployed.
- The seat backrests must not be angled too far back when driving otherwise this will affect proper operation of the seat belts and of the airbag system - risk of injury!
- Ensure that there are no objects in the driver's footwell as they may get caught behind the pedals when driving or applying the braking. You would then no longer be able to operate the clutch, brake or accelerate.
- Always keep your feet in the footwell when the car is being driven - never place your feet on the instrument panel, out of the window or on the surfaces of the seats. You will be exposed to increased risk of injury if it becomes necessary to apply the brake or in the event of an accident. If an airbag is deployed, you may suffer fatal injuries when adopting an incorrect seated position!

Correct seated position for the driver

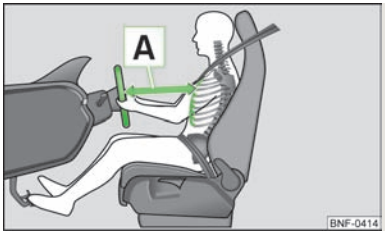

Fig. 76
The correct distance of the driver to the steering wheel

First read and observe the introductory information and safety warnings ! on page 77.

For your own safety and to reduce the risk of injury in the event of an accident, we recommend the following setting.

- Adjust the steering wheel so that the distance » Fig. 76 A between the steering wheel and your chest is at least 25 cm.
- Adjust the driver's seat in the forward/back direction so that the pedals can be fully depressed with slightly bent legs.
- Adjust the seat backrest so that the highest point of the steering wheel can be reached with your arms at a slight angle.
- Correctly fasten the seat belt » page 82.

Driver seat adjustment » page 40, *Adjusting the front seats*.

Correct seated position for the front passenger

First read and observe the introductory information and safety warnings ! on page 77.

For the safety of the front passenger and to reduce the risk of injury in the event of an accident, we recommend the following setting.

- Position the front passenger seat back as far as possible. The front passenger must maintain a distance of at least 25 cm to the dash panel so that the airbag offers the greatest possible safety if it is deployed.
- Correctly fasten the seat belt » page 82.

In exceptional cases the front passenger airbag can be deactivated » page 88, *Switching off the airbags*.

Front passenger adjustment » page 40, *Adjusting the front seats*.

Correct seated position for the occupants on the rear seats

First read and observe the introductory information and safety warnings ! on page 77.

To reduce the risk of injury in the event of a sudden braking manoeuvre or an accident, the occupants on the rear seats must observe the following.

- Adjust the head restraint so that the top edge of the head restraint is at the same level as the upper part of your head.
- Correctly fasten the seat belt » page 82.
- Use a suitable child restraint system if transporting children in the vehicle » page 90, *Transporting children safely*.

Examples of an incorrect seated position

First read and observe the introductory information and safety warnings ! on page 77.

Seat belts offer their optimum protection only if the webbing of the seat belts is properly routed. Incorrect seated positions considerably reduce the protective functions of the seat belts and therefore increase the risk of injury due to an incorrect routing of the seat belt. The driver is fully responsible for himself and passengers, especially children. Never allow a passenger to adopt an incorrect seated position when the car is moving.

The following list contains examples of which seated positions can cause serious injuries or death. This list is not complete, however we would like you to familiarise yourself with this subject.

Therefore, while the car is moving never:
- stand up in the vehicle;
- stand up on the seats;
- kneel on the seats;
- tilt the seat backrest fully to the back;
- lean against the dash panel;
- lie on the rear seat bench;
- only sit on the front area of the seat;
- sit to the side;
- lean out of the window;

› put the feet out of the window;
› put the feet on the dash panel;
› put the feet on the seat upholstery;
› transport somebody in the footwell;
› have the seat belt not fastened when driving;
› occupy the luggage compartment.

Seat belts

Seat belts

Introduction

Fig. 77
Driver wearing seat belt

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

The physical principle of a frontal collision ____ 81
Fastening and unfastening seat belts ____ 82
Belt tensioners ____ 82

Seat belts that are fastened correctly offer good protection in the event of an accident. They reduce the risk of an injury and increase the chance of survival in the event of a major accident.

Correctly fastened seat belts hold occupants of the car in the correct seated position » Fig. 78.

The seat belts reduce the kinetic energy (energy of motion) to a considerable extent. They also prevent uncontrolled movements which, in turn, may well result in severe injuries.

The occupants of a vehicle who have fastened and correctly adjusted their seat belt, profit to a major extent from the fact that the kinetic energy is optimally absorbed by the belts. The structure of the front end of the vehicle and other passive safety measures, such as the airbag system, also contribute to reducing the kinetic energy. The energy produced is thus absorbed and there is less risk of injury.

Particular safety aspects must be observed when transporting children in the vehicle » page 90, *Transporting children safely*.

! WARNING

- Fasten your seat belt before each journey - even when driving in town! This also applies to the people seated at the rear - risk of injury!
- Expectant women must also always wear a seat belt. This is the only way of ensuring optimal protection for the unborn child » page 82.
- Always ensure that the webbing of the seat belts is properly routed. Seat belts which are not correctly adjusted can themselves cause injuries even in minor accidents.
- The maximum protection which seat belts can offer is only achieved if you are correctly seated » page 77, *Right seat position*.
- The seat backrests of the front seats must not be tilted too far to the rear otherwise the seatbelts can lose their effectiveness.
- The belt webbing must not be jammed in-between at any point or twisted, or chafe against any sharp edges.
- A seat belt which is hanging too loose can result in injuries as your body is moved forward by the kinetic energy produced in an accident and is then suddenly held firm by the belt.
- The belt webbing must not run across solid or fragile objects (e.g. spectacles, ball-point pens, keys etc.) as this may be a cause of injuries.
- No two persons (also not children) should ever use a single seat belt together.
- The lock tongue should only be inserted into the lock which is the correct one for your seat. Wrong use of the safety belt will reduce its capacity to protect and the risk of injury increases.
- The slot of the belt tongue must not be blocked by paper or similar objects otherwise the belt tongue will not lock in place properly.
- Many layers of clothing and loose clothing (e. g. a winter coat over a jacket) do not allow you to be correctly seated and impairs proper operation of the seat belts.
- It is prohibited to use clamps or other objects to adjust seat belts (e. g. for shortening the belts for smaller persons).
- The seat belts for the rear seats can only fulfil their function reliably when the seat backrests are correctly locked into position » page 42, *Folding the rear seat backrest forwards*.
- The belt webbing must always be kept clean. Soiled belt webbing may impair proper operation of the inertia reel » page 105, *Seat belts*.
- The seat belts must not be removed or changed in any way. Do not attempt to repair the seat belts yourself.

WARNING (Continued)

- Check the condition of all the seat belts on a regular basis. If any damage to the seat belts, seat belt connections, inertia reel or the lock is detected, the relevant seat belt must be replaced by a specialist garage.
- Damaged seat belts which have been subjected to stress in an accident and were therefore stretched, must be replaced - this is best done by a specialist garage. The anchorage points of the belts must also be inspected. The anchorage points for the belts should also be checked.

Note

The national legal requirements must be observed when using seat belts.

The physical principle of a frontal collision

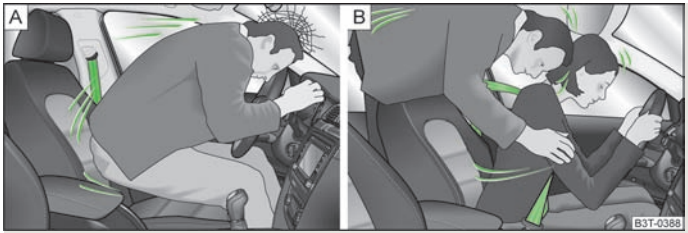

Fig. 78 **Driver without a fastened seat belt/rear seat passenger without a fastened seat belt**

First read and observe the introductory information and safety warnings ! on page 80.

The physical principle of a frontal collision can be explained quite simply.

As soon as the vehicle is moving, so-called kinetic energy (the energy of motion) is produced both in terms of the car as well as in terms of the occupants. The magnitude of this kinetic energy depends essentially on the speed at which the vehicle is travelling and on the weight of the vehicle including the occupants. The greater the speed and weight increase, the greater the amount of energy which has to be absorbed in the event of an accident.

The speed of the vehicle is, nevertheless, the most important factor. Doubling the speed of the vehicle from 25 km/h up to 50 km/hour increases the kinetic energy four times.

The common opinion that it is possible to support your body in a minor accident with your hands, is incorrect. Even in a collision at only a low speed, the forces acting on the body are such that it is no longer possible to support your body.

Even if you only drive at a speed of 30 km/h to 50 km/h, the forces that your body is exposed to in the event of an accident can exceed a tonne (1 000 kg).

In the event of a frontal collision, occupants of the car not wearing a seat belt, are thrown forward and strike in an uncontrolled way parts of the interior of the car, such as steering wheel, dash panel or windscreen» Fig. 78 - A. In certain circumstances you could even be thrown out of the vehicle, which could cause life threatening or even fatal injuries.

It is also important that rear seat occupants fasten their seat belts as they will otherwise be thrown through the vehicle in an uncontrolled manner in the event of an accident A rear seat passenger who has not fastened the seat belt is a danger not only to himself but also for those seated at the front » Fig. 78 - B.

Fastening and unfastening seat belts

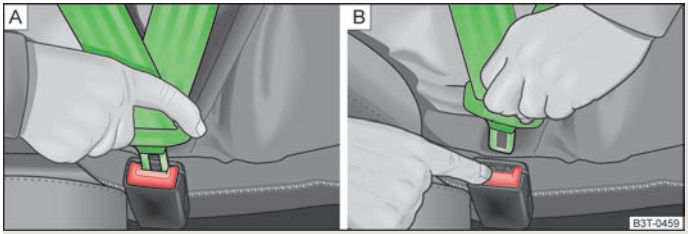

Fig. 79 **Fastening/unfastening the seat belt**

Fig. 80 **Routing of belt webbing over the shoulders and the lap belt/Routing of belt webbing for an expectant mother**

First read and observe the introductory information and safety warnings ! on page 80.

Fastening the seat belt

› Correctly adjust the front seat before fastening the seat belt » page 77, *Right seat position*.
› Use the lock tongue to slowly pull the webbing over your chest and pelvis.
› Insert the lock tongue into the belt buckle » Fig. 79 - A that is part of the seat until it clicks into place.
› Pull the seat belt to check that it has reliably engaged in the lock.

A plastic knob in the belt webbing holds the belt tongue in a position which is easy to get hold of.

It is important that the belt webbing is properly routed to ensure seat belts offer the maximum protection. The shoulder part of the seat belt must never run across the neck but must roughly run over the middle of the shoulder and fit snugly against the chest. The lap part of the belt must run across the pelvis, must not be positioned across the stomach and must always fit snugly » Fig. 80 - C. Adjust the belt webbing as required.

Expectant women must also always wear a seat belt. This is the only way of ensuring optimal protection for the unborn child. On expectant mothers, the lap part of the belt must be positioned as low as possible on the pelvis to avoid exerting any pressure on the lower abdomen » Fig. 80 - D.

Taking seat belt off

Release the seat belt only when the vehicle is stationary.
› Press the red button in the belt buckle » Fig. 79 - B, the lock tongue pops out.
› Manually guide the belt back so that it is easier to fully roll up the webbing, the seat belt does not twist.

Belt inertia reel

Each seat belt is equipped with an inertia reel. This inertia reel offers you complete freedom of movement if the belt is unreeled slowly. If the brakes are applied suddenly, the inertia reel will block. The belts also block when the car accelerates, when driving downhill and when cornering.

! CAUTION

When releasing the seatbelt ensure that the tongue of the lock does not damage the door trim or other parts of the interior.

Belt tensioners

First read and observe the introductory information and safety warnings ! on page 80.

Safety for the driver and front passenger **wearing their seat belts** is enhanced by the belt tensioners fitted to the inertia reels of the front three-point seat belts.

The three-point seat belts are automatically tensioned in the event of a frontal collision of a certain severity. The belt tensioners can also be deployed if the seat belts are not fastened.

The fastened three-point seat belts are automatically tensioned in the event of a collision of a certain severity.

Belt tensioners are not activated in the event of minor frontal collisions, side and rear-end collisions, in the case of a rollover and also not in accidents in which no major forces are produced from the front.

WARNING

- Any work on the belt tensioner system including removal and installation of system components because of other repair work, must only be carried out by a specialist garage.
- The protective function of the system is only adequate for a single accident. If the belt tensioners have been deployed, it is then necessary to replace the entire system.

Note

- Smoke is generated when the belt tensioners are deployed. This is not an indication of a fire in the vehicle.
- When disposing of the vehicle or parts of the belt tensioner system, it is important to comply with national legal requirements. ŠKODA Service Partners are familiar with these regulations and will be able to provide you with detailed information.

Airbag system

Description of the airbag system

Introductory information

The operational readiness of the airbag system is monitored electronically. The airbag indicator light comes on for a few seconds each time the ignition is switched on » page 17.

The airbags inflate in fractions of a second and at a high speed to offer additional protection in the event of an accident.

The airbag system (according to vehicle equipment) consists of:
- an electronic control unit;
- Front airbags for the driver and front seat passenger » page 85;
- side airbags Head-Thorax » page 86;
- an airbag indicator light in the instrument cluster » page 17, *Airbag system*;
- a key switch for the front seat passenger airbag » page 88;
- an indicator light in the middle of the dash panel to indicate the front seat passenger airbag is switched off » Fig. 85 - B.

A fault in the airbag system exists if:
- the indicator light does not illuminate when the ignition is switched on;
- the indicator light does not go out 3 seconds after the ignition is switched on;
- the warning light comes on when driving;
- the warning light showing a switched-off front passenger airbag in the middle of the dash panel flashes;
- the warning light showing a switched-off front passenger airbag in the middle of the dash panel flashes together with the warning light .

WARNING

- The airbag is not a substitute for the seat belt, but instead forms part of the complete passive vehicle safety concept. **Please note that an airbag can only offer you optimal protection in combination with a seat belt which is fastened**.
- To ensure passengers are protected with the greatest possible effect when the airbag is deployed, the front seats must be correctly adjusted to match the body size » page 77, *Right seat position*.
- If you do not fasten the seat belts when driving, lean too far forward or adopt an incorrect seated position, you are exposing yourself to increased risk of injury in the event of an accident.
- If there is a fault, the airbag system must be checked by a specialist garage immediately. Otherwise, there is a risk of the airbag not being activated in the event of an accident.
- No modifications of any kind must be made to parts of the airbag system. Any work on the airbag system including the installation and removal of system components due to other repair work (e.g. removal of the steering wheel) must only be carried out by a specialist garage.
- Never make any changes to the front bumper or bodywork.
- It is prohibited to manipulate individual parts of the airbag system as this might result in the airbag being deployed.
- The protective function of the airbag system is sufficient for only one accident. The airbag system must then be replaced if the airbag has been deployed.
- The airbag system needs no maintenance during its working life.
- If you sell your vehicle, provide the complete vehicle documentation to the new owner. Please note that the information relating to the possibility of deactivating the front passenger airbag must be included!
- When disposing of vehicle or parts of the airbag system, it is important to comply with the national legal requirements.

When are the airbags deployed?

The airbag system is only functional when the ignition is switched on.

In special accident situations, both the front and the side airbags may be triggered at the same time.

The airbags **are not deployed** in the case of **minor** frontal and side collisions, rear-end collisions, tilting of the vehicle and vehicle rollover.

Deployment factors
It is not possible to generally determine which deployment conditions apply to the airbag system in every situation. An important role is played by factors such as the type of object that the vehicle hits (hard, soft), the impact angle, vehicle speed, etc.

A decisive factor for the deployment of the airbags is the deceleration which occurs. The control unit analyses the nature of the collision and activates the relevant restraint system. If the vehicle deceleration which occurs and is measured during the collision remains below the prescribed reference values specified in the control unit, the airbags are not deployed although the vehicle may well suffer severe damage to the bodywork as a consequence of the accident.

The following will be deployed in the event of a severe frontal collision:
› driver's front airbag;
› passenger's front airbag.

The following will be deployed in the event of a severe side collision:
› Side airbags on the side of the accident.

In the event of an accident in which the airbags are deployed:
› the interior lighting comes on (if the switch for the interior light is in the door contact position),
› the hazard warning light is switched on;
› all the doors are unlocked;
› the fuel supply to the engine is interrupted.

Note

A grey white or red, non-harmful gas is released when the airbag is inflated. This is perfectly normal and is not an indication of a fire in the vehicle.

Front airbags

Introduction

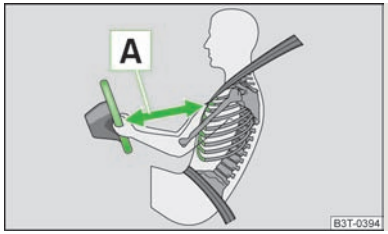

Fig. 81
Safe distance to steering wheel

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

Description of the front airbags 86
Function of the front airbags 86

WARNING

▪ For the driver and front passenger it is important to maintain a distance of at least 25 cm to the steering wheel or dash panel » Fig. 81 A. Not maintaining this minimum distance will mean that the airbag system will not be able to properly protect you - hazard! The front seats must always also be correctly adjusted to match the body size of the occupant.
▪ The airbag develops enormous forces when triggered, which can lead to injuries if the sitting position or seated position is not correct.
▪ There must not by any further persons, animals or objects positioned between the front seated occupants and the deployment area of the airbag.
▪ Never transport children on the front seat of a vehicle without using a proper restraint system. If airbags are deployed in the event of an accident, the child might suffer severe or even fatal injuries!
▪ It is essential to always switch off the front passenger airbag when attaching a child safety seat to the front passenger seat where the child is seated with its back facing in direction of travel » page 88, *Key switch for the front seat passenger airbag*. If this is not done, there is a risk of the child suffering

WARNING (Continued)

severe or even fatal injuries if the front passenger airbag is deployed. When transporting a child on the front passenger seat, pay attention to any relevant national regulations regarding the use of child safety seats.

- The steering wheel and the surface of the airbag module in the dash panel on the passenger side must not have stickers attached, be covered or modified in any other way. These parts should only be cleaned with a cloth that is dry or has been moistened with water. No objects such as cup holders, mobile phone mounts, etc. must be attached to the covers of the airbag modules or be located within their immediate vicinity.
- Never place objects on the surface of the front passenger airbag module in the dash panel.

Description of the front airbags

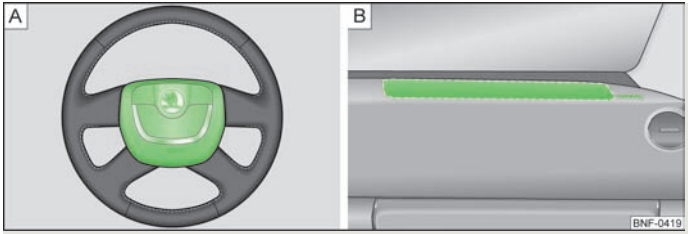

Fig. 82 **Driver airbag in the steering wheel/front passenger airbag in the dash panel**

First read and observe the introductory information and safety warnings ! on page 85.

In the event of a severe frontal collision, the front airbag system offers additional protection for the head and chest area of the driver and front passenger.

The front airbag for the driver is housed in the steering wheel » Fig. 82 - A.

The front airbag for the front seat passenger is located in the dash panel above the stowage compartment B - » Fig. 82.

The installation positions are each marked with the "AIRBAG" logo.

Note

The dash panel must be replaced after the front passenger airbag has been deployed.

Function of the front airbags

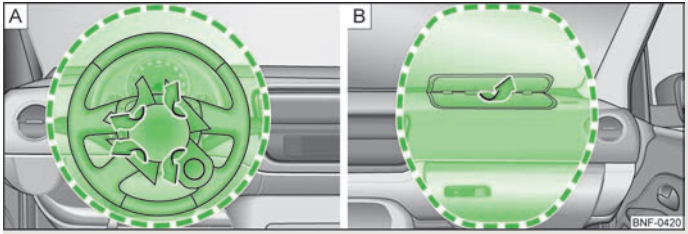

Fig. 83 **Inflated airbags**

First read and observe the introductory information and safety warnings ! on page 85.

If the airbags are deployed, the airbags are filled with a propellant gas and inflated in front of the driver and front passenger » Fig. 83. The forward movement of the driver and of the front passenger is cushioned when they make contact with the fully inflated airbag and the risk of injury to head and chest is thus reduced.

The airbag allows the gas to flow out of the inflated airbag in a controlled manner (depending on the load of the particular car occupant) in order to cushion head and chest areas. The airbag then deflates subsequently to such an extent, after an accident, to again provide a clear view forward.

Side airbags Head-Thorax

Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

Description and function of the side airbags 87

WARNING

- Your head should never be positioned in the deployment area of the side airbag. You might suffer severe injuries in the event of an accident. This applies in particular to children who are transported without using a suitable child safety seat » page 91, *Child safety and side airbag*.
- There must not be any further persons, animals as well as objects positioned between the occupants and the deployment area of the airbag. No accessories, such as cup holders, should be attached to the doors.
- If children adopt an incorrect seated position when travelling, they may be exposed to an increased risk of injury in the event of an accident. This can result in serious injuries » page 90, *Child seat*.
- The airbag control unit operates with pressure sensors located in the front doors. For this reason no adjustments must be carried out to the doors and door panels (e.g. additional installation of loudspeakers). Resulting damages can have a negative affect on the operation of the airbag system. All work on the front doors and their panels must only be carried out by a specialist garage.
- In the event of a side collision, the side airbags will not function properly, if the sensors cannot measure the increasing air pressure inside the doors, because the air can escape through large, non-sealed openings in the door panel.
  - Never drive with removed inner door panels.
  - Never drive, if parts of the inner door panel have been removed and the remaining openings have not been properly sealed.
  - Never drive, if the loudspeakers in the doors have been removed, only if the loudspeaker openings have been properly sealed.
  - Always make sure that the openings are covered or filled, if additional loudspeakers or other equipment parts are installed in the inner door panels.
  - Always have work completed by a ŠKODA Service Partner or a competent specialist garage.
- Only hang light items of clothing on the hooks fitted in the vehicle. Never leave any heavy or sharp-edged objects in the pockets of the items of clothing.
- Ensure that there are no excessive forces, such as violent knocks, kicks etc., impact on the backrests of the seats otherwise the system may be damaged. The side airbags would not be deployed in such a case!

WARNING (Continued)

- Any seat or protective covers which you fit to the driver or front passenger seats must only be of the type expressly authorized by ŠKODA. In view of the fact that the airbag inflates out of the backrest of the seat, use of non-approved seat or protective covers would considerably impair the protective function of the side airbag.
- Any damage to the original seat covers in the area of the side airbag module must be repaired without delay by your specialist garage.
- The airbag modules in the front seats must not display any damage, cracks or deep scratches. It is not permissible to use force in order to open the modules.

Description and function of the side airbags

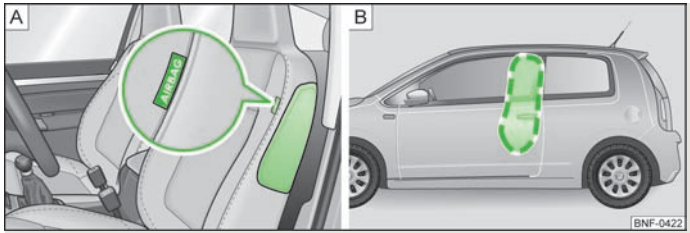

Fig. 84 **Place of installation of the side airbag/deployment area of the side airbag**

First read and observe the introductory information and safety warnings ! on page 86.

Description of the side airbags

In the event of severe side collisions, the side airbag system Head-Thorax provides additional protection for the upper body (chest, stomach and pelvis) of passengers in the vehicle.

The side airbags are housed in the upholstery of the seat backrests of the front seats and are marked with the lettering "AIRBAG" » Fig. 84 - A on the middle part.

Function of the side airbags
When the side airbag is triggered, the belt tensioner is also deployed automatically on the relevant side.

The load of the occupants is cushioned when plunging into the fully inflated airbag and the risk of injury to the head and upper body (chest, stomach and pelvis) is reduced on the side facing the door.

Switching off the airbags

Deactivating airbags

Deactivation of airbags is envisaged only for particular instances, such as if:
- using a child seat on the front passenger seat, in which the child has its back to the vehicle's direction of travel (in some countries this must be in the direction of travel due to different legal regulations applying) » page 90, *Transporting children safely*;
- not being able to maintain a distance of at least 25 cm between the middle of the steering wheel and chest, despite the driver's seat being correctly adjusted;
- special attachments are required in the area of the steering wheel because of a physical disability;
- other seats have been installed (e.g. orthopaedic seats without side airbags).

The front passenger airbag can be switched off with the key-operated switch » page 88.

We recommend that you ask a ŠKODA Service Partner to switch off any other airbags.

Monitoring the airbag system
The functionality of the airbag system is also monitored electronically when one airbag has been switched off.

If the airbag was switched off using diagnostic equipment:
- The airbag indicator light lights up for 3 seconds each time the ignition is switched on and then flashes after that for about 12 seconds.

If the airbag was switched off using the key switch on the side of the dash panel:
- The airbag warning light comes on for 3 seconds after the ignition has been switched on;
- The deactivated airbag is indicated by the illumination of the indicator light PASSENGER AIR BAG OFF in the middle of the dash panel » Fig. 85 - B.

Note

- The national regulations for switching off airbags must be observed.
- A ŠKODA Service Partner will be able to inform you which airbags in your vehicle can/must be deactivated.

Key switch for the front seat passenger airbag

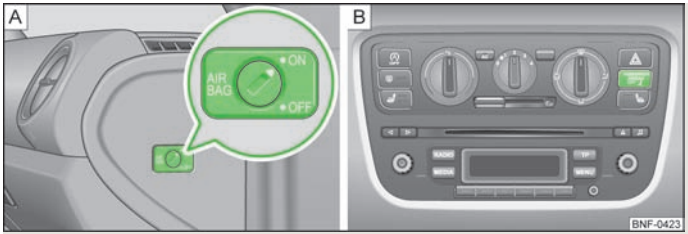

Fig. 85 **Key switch/ - warning light**

Only the front passenger airbag is deactivated with the key switch.

Deactivating an airbag
- Switch off the ignition.
- Use the key to turn the slot of the key switch into the position **(OFF)** » Fig. 85 - A.
- Check whether the warning light PASSENGER AIR BAG OFF in the middle of the dash panel lights up when the ignition is switched on » Fig. 85 - B.

Switching on an airbag
- Switch off the ignition.
- Use the key to turn the slot of the key switch into the position **(ON)** » Fig. 85 - A.
- Check that the warning light PASSENGER AIR BAG OFF in the middle of the dash panel does not light up when the ignition is switched on » Fig. 85 - B.

Warning light PASSENGER AIR BAG OFF (front passenger airbag switched off)
In cases where the front passenger airbag is **switched off** the airbag indicator light comes on for a few seconds after switching on the ignition, goes out for about a second and then comes on again.

There is a system fault in the deactivated airbag » ! if the airbag indicator light flashes. **Visit a specialist garage immediately.**

WARNING

- The driver is responsible for whether the airbag is switched on or switched off.
- Only switch off the airbag when the ignition is switched off! Otherwise a fault can occur in the system for deactivating the airbag.
- If the warning light PASSENGER AIR BAG OFF flashes, the front passenger airbag will not be deployed in the event of an accident! Have the airbag system checked by a specialist garage immediately.

Transporting children safely

Child seat

Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

Use of child safety seats on the front passenger seat 91
Child safety and side airbag 91
Classification of child seats 91
Use of child safety seats 92
Child seats with the ISOFIX system 92
Child seat with the TOP TETHER system 93

Children are generally safer on the rear seats than on the front passenger seat.

In contrast to adults, the muscles and bone structure of children are not yet fully developed. Thus children are exposed to increased risk of injury.

To reduce this risk of injury, children who are less than 150 cm tall and who weigh less than 36 kg should only be transported using special child safety seats!

Child seats that comply with the ECE-R 44 standard must be used. ECE-R stands for: Economic Commission for Europe - Regulation.

Child seats that comply with the ECE-R 44 standard have a test seal that cannot be removed: a large E within a circle with the test number below.

WARNING

- The national legal requirements must be observed when using child seats.
- Children who are less than 150 cm tall and weigh less than 36 kg must be secured in an ergonomically fitted child seat » page 91, *Classification of child seats*.
- One should never carry children, and also not babies! - on one's lap.
- Only one child may be fastened with a seat belt into a child safety seat.
- Never leave children unattended in the vehicle. Certain outside climatic conditions can cause life-threatening temperatures in the vehicle.

WARNING (Continued)

- Under no circumstances allow children to be transported without the use of a suitable restraint system. In the event of an accident the child will be thrown through the vehicle and may as a result suffer fatal injuries, and also injure other occupants.
- Children are exposed to an increased risk of injury in the event of an accident if they lean forward or adopt an incorrect seated position when the vehicle is moving. This particularly applies to children who are transported on the front passenger seat as they can suffer severe, or even fatal injuries if the airbag system is deployed!
- Pay particular attention to the information provided by the manufacturer of the child safety seat regarding the correct routing of the belt. Seat belts which are not correctly adjusted can themselves cause injuries even in minor accidents.
- Safety belts must be checked to ensure that they are running properly. One should also ensure that the belt is not damaged by sharp-edged fittings.
- It is essential to switch off the front passenger airbag if using a child safety seat in which the child is seated with its back facing the direction of travel on the front passenger seat. Further information » page 91, *Use of child safety seats on the front passenger seat*.

Note

We recommend that you use child safety seats from ŠKODA Original Accessories. These child seats were developed and also tested for use in ŠKODA vehicles. They fulfil the ECE-R 44 standard.

Use of child safety seats on the front passenger seat

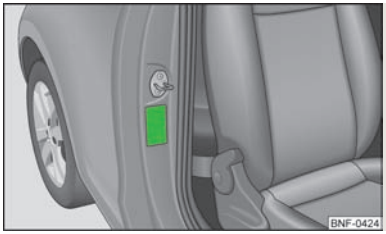

Fig. 86
Sticker on the B column on the front passenger side.

First read and observe the introductory information and safety warnings ! on page 90.

For safety reasons, we recommend that you install child seats on the rear seats whenever possible.

The following guidelines must be observed when using a child safety seat in which the child is seated with its back facing the direction of travel on the front passenger seat.

› Switch off the front passenger airbag » page 88, *Switching off the airbags*.
› Slide the front passenger seat all the way back.
› Move the front passenger seat backrest into the vertical position.
› Set the height-adjustable front passenger seat as high up as possible.

WARNING

- It is essential to always switch off the front passenger airbag when attaching a child safety seat to the front passenger seat where the child is seated with its back facing in direction of travel » page 88, *Switching off the airbags*.
- **Never** use a child safety seat in which the child is seated with its back facing the direction of travel on the front passenger seat if the airbag is switched on. This child safety seat is positioned in the deployment area of the front passenger airbag. The airbag may cause the child severe, or even fatal injuries, in the event of it being deployed.
- This is also clearly stated on the sticker which is located on the B column on the front passenger side » Fig. 86. The sticker is visible upon opening the front passenger door. For some countries, the sticker is also affixed to the sun visor of the front passenger.
- The front passenger airbag must be reactivated as soon as you no longer use a child safety seat on the front passenger seat.

Child safety and side airbag

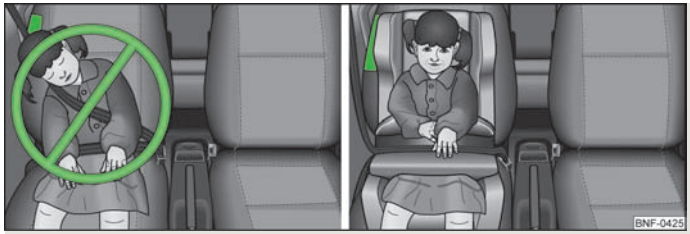

Fig. 87 **Incorrect seated position of a child who is not properly secured - risk from side the airbag/Child properly protected by safety seat**

First read and observe the introductory information and safety warnings ! on page 90.

The child must not be positioned in the deployment area of the side airbag. There must be sufficient room between the child and the deployment area of the side airbag so that the airbag can provide as much protection as possible.

WARNING

- Children must never be seated with their head in the deployment area of the side airbag - risk of injury!
- Do not place any objects within the deployment area of the side airbags - risk of injury!

Classification of child seats

First read and observe the introductory information and safety warnings ! on page 90.

Child safety seats are classified in 5 groups:

Group	Weight of the child	Approximate age
0	0-10 kg	up to 9 months
0+	up to 13 kg	up to 18 months
1	9-18 kg	up to 4 years

Group	Weight of the child	Approximate age
2	15-25 kg	up to 7 years
3	22-36 kg	over 7 years

Use of child safety seats

First read and observe the introductory information and safety warnings ! on page 90.

Overview of the usefulness of child seats on each of the seats in accordance with the ECE-R 44 standard:

Child seat of the group	Front passenger seat	Rear seats
0	U	U + T
0+	U	U + T
1	U	U + T
2 and 3	U	U

U Universal category - the seat is suitable for all approved types of child safety seats.

\+ The seat can be fitted with fixing eyes for the ISOFIX system » page 92, *Child seats with the ISOFIX system*.

T The rear seats can be fitted with fixing eyes for the TOP TETHER system » page 93, *Child seat with the TOP TETHER system*.

Child seats with the ISOFIX system

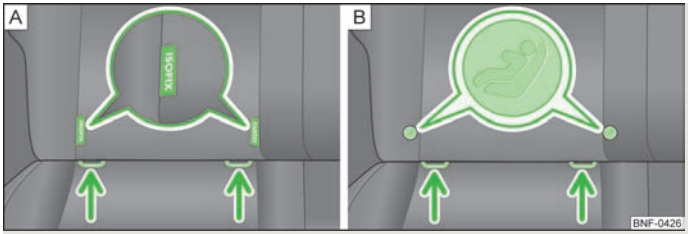

Fig. 88 **Identification versions of anchor eyelets for child safety seats**

First read and observe the introductory information and safety warnings ! on page 90.

There are two lashing eyes between the rear exterior seat backrest and the surface of the seat itself on both sides for fixing the ISOFIX system » Fig. 88 child seat in place.

A child seat fitted with the ISOFIX system can only be mounted in a vehicle fitted with an ISOFIX system if the child seat has been approved for this type of vehicle. Further information is available from a ŠKODA Service Partner.

WARNING

- Always refer to the instructions from the manufacturer of the child seat when installing and removing a child seat with the ISOFIX system.
- Never attach other child seats, belts or objects to the locking eyes intended for the installation of a child seat with the ISOFIX system - hazard!

Note

Child seats with the ISOFIX system can be purchased from ŠKODA Original Accessories.

Child seat with the TOP TETHER system

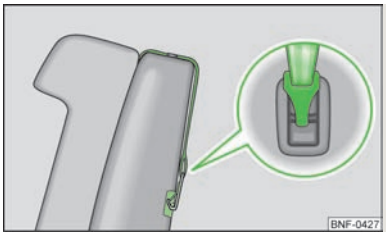

Fig. 89
Rear seat: TOP TETHER

First read and observe the introductory information and safety warnings ! on page 90.

There are fixing eyes on the rear side of the rear seat backrests for attaching the fixing belt for a child seat with the TOP TETHER system » Fig. 89.

! WARNING

- Always refer to the instructions from the manufacturer of the child seat when installing and removing a child seat with the TOP TETHER system.
- Only use child seats with the TOP TETHER system on the seats with the locking eyes.
- Only ever attach one belt from the child seat to a locking eye.
- On no account should you equip your vehicle, e.g. mount screws or other anchorage points.

Driving Tips

Driving and the Environment

The first 1 500 kilometres and then afterwards

New engine

The engine has to be run in during the first 1 500 kilometres.

Up to 1 000 kilometres
- Do not drive faster than 3/4 of the maximum speed of the gear in use, i.e. 3/4 of the maximum permissible engine speed.
- No full throttle.
- Avoid high engine speeds.
- Do not tow a trailer.

From 1 000 up to 1 500 kilometres
- **Gradually** increase the power output of the engine up to the full speed of the gear engaged, i.e. up to the maximum permissible engine speed.

During the first operating hours the engine has higher internal friction than later until all of the moving parts have harmonized. The driving style which you adopt during the first approx.1 500 kilometres plays a decisive part in the success of running in your car.

Never drive at unnecessarily **high engine speeds** even after the running-in period is complete. The maximum permissible engine speed is marked by the start of the red scale area of the revolutions counter. On vehicles fitted with a manual gearbox, at the very latest shift up into the next gear when the red area is reached. During acceleration (depressing the accelerator) **exceptionally** high engine speeds are automatically reduced, yet the engine is not protected against too high engine speeds which are caused by incorrectly shifting down the gears resulting in a sudden increase of the engine speeds above the permitted maximum revolutions which can lead to engine damage.

For a vehicle fitted with a manual gearbox the converse situation also applies: Do not drive at an engine speed that is too **low**. Shift down a gear when the engine is no longer running smoothly. Observe the recommended gear » page 12.

CAUTION

All the speed and engine revolution figures apply only when the engine is at its normal operating temperature. Never rev up a cold engine when the vehicle is stationary or when driving in individual gears.

For the sake of the environment

Not driving at unnecessarily high engine revolutions and shifting to a higher gear as early as possible are ways to minimise fuel consumption and operating noise levels and protects the environment.

New tyres

New tyres have to be "run in" since they do not offer optimal grip at first. Take this into account for the first 500 km and drive particularly carefully.

New brake pads

New brake pads initially do not provide full braking efficiency. The brake pads must initially be "run in". Take this into account for the first 200 km and drive particularly carefully.

Catalytic converter

Proper operation of the emission control system (catalytic converter) is of major significance for driving your vehicle in an environmentally conscious way.

The following guidelines must be observed:
- Vehicles fitted with a petrol engine must always be refueled with unleaded petrol » page 108;
- Do not pour too much oil into the engine » page 111, *Checking the engine oil level*;
- Do not switch off the ignition while driving.

If you drive your vehicle in a country in which unleaded petrol is not available, you must have the catalytic converter replaced later when driving the vehicle into a country in which use of a catalytic converter is mandatory.

WARNING

- In view of the high temperatures which can be produced in the catalytic converter, the vehicle should be parked in such a way that the catalytic converter cannot come into contact with easily flammable materials under the vehicle - risk of fire!
- Never use additional underbody protection or anti-corrosion agents for exhaust pipes, catalytic converters or heat shields - risk of fire!

CAUTION

- Never drive until the fuel tank is completely empty! The irregular supply of fuel can cause misfiring, which can result in considerable damage to parts of the engine and exhaust system.
- Just filling the tank with leaded petrol once will damage the exhaust system!

Economical and environmentally friendly driving

Introductory information

Your fuel consumption, any pollution of the environmental and the wear-and-tear to the engine, brakes and tyres, depend essentially on three factors:
› your personal style of driving;
› the conditions under which your vehicle is operated;
› technical aspects.

The fuel economy by can be improved by 10 -15 % by always looking ahead and driving in an economical way.

Fuel consumption is also be influenced by external factors which are beyond the driver's control. Consumption increases during the winter or under difficult conditions, on poor roads, etc.

Fuel consumption can vary considerably from the manufacturer's data, as a result of outside temperatures, the weather and driving style.

The technical requirements for low fuel usage and economic efficiency of the vehicle have already been built into the vehicle at the works. ŠKODA places a particular emphasis on minimising negative effects on the environment. It is necessary to take note of the guidelines given in this chapter in order to make best use of these characteristics and to maintain their effectiveness.

The optimal engine speed should be obtained when accelerating, in order to avoid a high fuel consumption and resonance of the vehicle.

Looking ahead when driving

A vehicle's highest fuel consumption occurs when accelerating, therefore unnecessary accelerating and braking should be avoided. If looking ahead when driving, less braking and consequently less accelerating are required. If possible, let your vehicle coast to a stop, for example, if you can see that the next set of traffic lights is on red.

Shifting to save energy

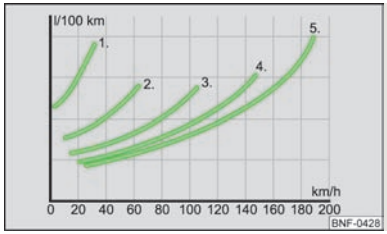

Fig. 90
Fuel consumption in litres/ 100 km depending on the selected gear

Shifting up early saves on fuel.

Manual gearbox
› Drive no more than about one length of your vehicle in first gear.
› Shift up into the next gear at approx. 2 000 to 2 500 revolutions.

An effective way of achieving good fuel economy is to shift up **early**. Observe the recommended gear » page 12.

A suitably selected gear can have an effect on fuel consumption » Fig. 90.

Automatic gearbox
› **Slowly** apply the accelerator pedal. However, do not depress it to the kickdown position.
› If the accelerator pedal is only depressed slowly on a vehicle fitted with an automatic gearbox, an economic driving programme is automatically selected.

Note

Observe the recommended gear » page 12.

Avoiding full throttle

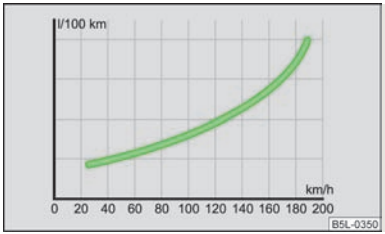

Fig. 91
Fuel consumption in litres/100 km. and speed in km/h.

Driving more slowly means saving fuel.

Sensitive use of the accelerator will not only significantly reduce fuel consumption but also positively influence environmental pollution and wear of your vehicle.

The maximum speed of your vehicle should, as far possible, never be used. Fuel consumption, pollutant emissions and vehicle noises increase disproportionally at high speeds.

The » Fig. 91 shows the ratio of fuel consumption to the speed of your vehicle. Fuel consumption will be halved if only three-quarters of the possible top speed of your vehicle is used.

Reducing idling

Idling also costs fuel.

In vehicles not equipped with the START-STOP system, turn off the engine when in a traffic jam, at a level crossing or traffic lights with longer wait times. Even after just 30 - 40 seconds you will have saved more fuel than that is needed when you start the engine up again.

If an engine is only idling it takes much longer for it to reach its normal operating temperature. Wear-and-tear and pollutant emissions, though, are particularly high in the warming-up phase. Therefore, start driving as soon as the engine has started, whereby high engine speeds should be avoided.

Regular servicing

A poorly tuned engine uses an unnecessarily high amount of fuel.

By having your vehicle regularly maintained by a specialist garage, you create the conditions needed for driving economically. The maintenance state of your vehicle has a positive effect on traffic safety and value retention

A poorly tuned engine can result in a fuel consumption which is 10 % higher than normal.

Also check the **oil level** when refuelling. **Oil consumption** is dependent to a considerable extent on the load and speed of the engine. Oil consumption could be as high as 0.5 litres/1 000 km depending on your style of driving.

It is quite normal that a new engine has a higher oil consumption at first, and reaches its lowest level only after a certain running in time. The oil consumption of a new vehicle can therefore only be correctly assessed after driving about 5 000 km.

For the sake of the environment

- Additional improvements to the fuel economy can be made by using synthetic high-lubricity oils.
- Regularly check the ground under the vehicle. Have your vehicle inspected by a specialist garage if you find any stains caused by oil or other fluids on the floor.

Note

We recommend that your vehicle is serviced on a regular basis by a ŠKODA Service Partner.

Avoid short distances

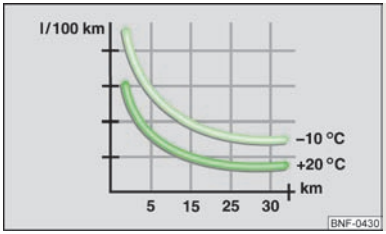

Fig. 92
Fuel consumption in l/100 km at different temperatures

Short distances result in an above-average high fuel consumption. We therefore recommend avoiding distances of less than 4 km if the engine is cold.

A cold engine consumes the most fuel immediately after the start. Fuel consumption drops to 10 litres/100 km after just 1 kilometre. The consumption stabilises once the engine and catalytic converter have reached their operating temperature.

An important factor in this connection is also the **ambient temperature**. The image » Fig. 92 shows the different levels of fuel consumption after driving a certain distance at a temperature of +20 °C and a temperature of -10 °C. Your vehicle has a higher fuel consumption in the winter than in the summer.

Checking tyre inflation pressures

Tyres which are correctly inflated save fuel.

Always ensure the tyre inflation pressure is correct. The rolling resistance will be increased if the tyre filling pressure is too low. This will not only increase fuel consumption but also tyre wear and the driving behaviour will worsen.

Always check the tyre inflation pressure when the tyres are **cold**.

Avoid unnecessary ballast

Transporting ballast costs fuel.

Each kilogramme of **weight** increases the fuel consumption. It is worth checking the luggage compartment to avoid transporting any unnecessary ballast.

It is particularly in town traffic, when one is accelerating quite often, that the vehicle weight will have a significant effect upon the fuel consumption. A rule of thumb here is that an increase in weight of 100 kilograms will cause an increase in fuel consumption of about 1 litre/100 kilometres.

At a speed of 100 - 120 km/h, your vehicle that is fitted with a roof rack cross member without a load will use use about 10 % more fuel than normal due to the increased aerodynamic drag.

Saving electricity

When the engine is running, the alternator generates and supplies electrical power. If more electrical components of the electrical system are switched on, more fuel is needed to operate the alternator. We therefore recommend switching off electrical components if these are no longer required.

Environmental compatibility

Environmental protection has played a major role in the design, selection of materials and manufacture of your new ŠKODA. Particular emphasis has been placed on the following points:

Design measures
- Joints designed to be easily detached.
- Simplified disassembly due to the modular structure system.
- Improved purity of different classes of materials.
- Identification of all plastic parts in accordance with VDA Recommendation 260.
- Reduced fuel consumption and exhaust emission CO_2.
- Minimum fuel leakage during accidents.
- Reduced noise.

Choice of materials
- Extensive use of recyclable material.
- Air conditioning filled with CFC-free refrigerant.
- No cadmium.
- No asbestos.
- Reduction in the "vaporisation" of plastics.

Manufacture
- Solvent-free cavity protection.
- Solvent-free protection of the vehicle for transportation from the production plant to the customer.

› The use of solvent-free adhesives.
› No CFCs used in the production process.
› Without use of mercury.
› Use of water-soluble paints.

Trade-in and recycling of old cars
ŠKODA meets the requirements of the brand and its products with regard to protecting the environment and the preserving resources. All new ŠKODA vehicles can be utilized up to 95 % and always [1] be returned. In a lot of countries sufficient trade-in networks have been created, where you can trade-in your vehicle. After you trade-in your vehicle, you will receive a confirmation stating the recycling in accordance with environmental regulations.

Note

Detailed information about the trade-in and recycling of old cars is available from a ŠKODA Service Partner.

Driving abroad

Introductory information

In certain countries it is also possible that the ŠKODA Service Partner network is limited or has not been established yet. This is the reason why procuring certain spare parts may be somewhat complicated and specialist garages may only be able to make limited repairs. ŠKODA in the Czech Republic and its importers are happy to provide information about technical aspects of the vehicle, required maintenance work and possibilities for getting repairs done.

Unleaded petrol

A vehicle fitted with a petrol engine must always be refuelled with unleaded petrol » page 94. Information regarding the locations of filling stations that offer unleaded petrol is, for example, provided by the automobile associations.

Headlights

The low beam of your headlights is set asymmetrically. It illuminates the side of the road on which the vehicle is being driven to a greater extent.

When driving in countries in which the traffic drives on the other side of the road than in your home country, the asymmetrical low beam may dazzle oncoming drivers. To prevent oncoming traffic from being dazzled, the headlights must be adjusted by a ŠKODA Service Partner.

Note

Further information on adjusting the headlights is available from a ŠKODA Service Partner.

Avoiding damage to your vehicle

When driving on poor roads and lanes or when driving over kerb stones, steep ramps, etc., it must be ensured that any low-slung parts, such as the spoiler and exhaust, do not touch the ground and get damaged.

This particularly applies to models with a sport suspension and also when your vehicle is fully laden.

Driving through water on the street

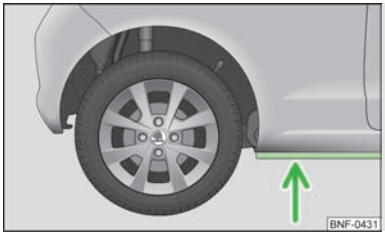

Fig. 93
Driving through water

[1] Subject to fulfilment of the national legal requirements.

The following must be observed to avoid damage to the vehicle when driving through bodies of water (e.g. flooded roads).

› Therefore determine the depth of the water before driving through bodies of water. The water level must fit around the strut on the side member as a maximum » Fig. 93.
› Do not drive any faster than at a walking speed. At a higher speed, a water wave can form in front of the vehicle which can cause water to penetrate into the air induction system of the engine or into other parts of the vehicle.
› Never stop in the water, do not reverse and do not switch the engine off.
› Deactivate the START-STOP system before driving through water » page 67.

WARNING

- Driving through water, mud, sludge etc. can reduce the braking power and extend the braking distance - risk of accident!
- Avoid abrupt and sudden braking immediately after water crossings.
- After driving through bodies of water, the brakes must be cleaned and dried as soon as possible by intermittent braking. Only apply the brakes for the purpose of drying and cleaning the brake discs if the traffic conditions permit this. Do not place any other road users in jeopardy.

CAUTION

- When driving through bodies of water, parts of the vehicle such as the engine, gearbox, chassis or electrics can be severely damaged.
- Oncoming vehicles can generate water waves which can exceed the permissible water level for your vehicle.
- Potholes, mud or rocks can be hidden under the water making it difficult or impossible to drive through the body of water.
- Do not drive through salt water. The salt can lead to corrosion. Any vehicle parts that have come into contact with salt water must be rinsed immediately with fresh water.

Note

After driving through a body of water, we recommend that the vehicle is checked by a specialist garage.

General Maintenance

Taking care of and cleaning the vehicle

Taking care of your vehicle

Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

Washing the vehicle 101
Automatic car wash systems 101
Washing by hand 101
Washing with a high-pressure cleaner 101
Preserving and polishing the vehicle paintwork 102
Chrome parts 102
Paint damage 102
Plastic parts 102
De-icing windows and exterior mirrors 103
Headlight lenses 103
Rubber seals 103
Door lock cylinders 103
Wheels 103
Underbody protection 104
Protection of hollow spaces 104
Artificial leather and materials 104
Fabric covers on electrically heated seats 105
Natural leather 105
Seat belts 105

Regular and proper care help to retain the efficiency and **value** of your vehicle. It may also be one of the requirements for the acceptance of warranty claims relating to corrosion damage and paint defects on the bodywork.

We recommend using care products from ŠKODA Original Accessories that are available from ŠKODA Service Partners. The instructions for use on the package must be observed.

WARNING

- Care products may be harmful to your health if not used according to the instructions.
- Always store care products in a safe place, out of the reach of children - risk of poisoning!
- When washing your vehicle in the winter: Water and ice in the brake system can affect the braking efficiency - risk of accident!
- Only wash the vehicle when the ignition is switched off - risk of accident!
- Protect your hands and arms from sharp-edged metal parts when cleaning the underfloor, the inside of the wheel housings or the wheel trims - risk of cuts!

CAUTION

- Be sure to check clothing for colourfastness to avoid any damage or visible stains on the material (leather), panels and textiles.
- Cleaners containing solvents can damage the material being cleaned.
- Do not wash your vehicle in bright sunlight - risk of paint damage.
- If washing the vehicle in the winter using a hose or high-pressure cleaner, ensure that the jet of water is not aimed directly at the locking cylinders or the door/panel joints - risk of freezing!
- Do not use any insect sponges, rough kitchen sponges or similar cleaning products - risk of damaging the surface of paintwork.
- Do not stick any stickers on the inside of the rear windows, in the vicinity of the heating elements. These may get damaged.
- Do not clean the inside of the windows with sharp-edged objects or corrosive and acidic cleaning agents - risk of damaging the heating elements.
- To avoid damaging the parking aid sensors while cleaning with high-pressure cleaners or steam jets, the sensors must only be directly sprayed for short periods while a minimum distance of 10 cm must be observed.

For the sake of the environment

Only wash the vehicle at washing bays intended for this purpose. ▸

Note

- Remove fresh stains such as those from ball-point pens, ink, lipstick, shoe polish, etc., from the material (leather), panels and textiles as quickly as possible.
- Due to possible issues with the cleaning and care of the interior of your vehicle, the special tools and knowledge required, we recommend that this is completed by a ŠKODA Service Partner.

Washing the vehicle

First read and observe the introductory information and safety warnings ! on page 100.

The best protection for your vehicle against harmful environmental influences is **frequent** washing and wax treatment. How often the vehicle should be washed depends on a wide range of factors, such as:

› Frequency of use;
› The parking situation (garage, below trees etc.);
› Season of the year;
› Weather conditions;
› Environmental influences.

The longer insect residues, bird droppings, tree sap, road and industrial dust, tar, soot particles, road salt and other aggressive deposits remain adhering to the paintwork of your vehicle, the more detrimental their destructive effect can be. High temperatures, such as those caused by intensive sun's rays, accentuate this caustic effect.

It is essential to also thoroughly clean the **underside of the vehicle** at the end of the winter.

Automatic car wash systems

First read and observe the introductory information and safety warnings ! on page 100.

Your vehicle can be washed in automatic car wash systems.

The usual precautionary measures must be taken before washing the vehicle in an automatic car wash system (closing the windows including the sliding/tilting roof, etc.).

If your vehicle is fitted with any particular attached parts, such as a spoiler, roof luggage rack, two-way radio aerial - it is best to consult the operator of the car wash system beforehand.

It is important to degrease the lips of the windshield wiper rubbers after passing through the automatic vehicle wash system.

Washing by hand

First read and observe the introductory information and safety warnings ! on page 100.

When washing by hand, first soften the dirt with plenty of water and rinse off as much as possible.

Clean the vehicle with a soft **sponge**, a **washing glove** or a **washing brush**. Work from the top to the bottom - starting with the roof. Only apply slight pressure when cleaning the vehicle's paintwork. Only use a **car shampoo** for stubborn dirt.

Wash out the sponge or washing glove thoroughly at short intervals.

Clean wheels, door sills and similar parts last. Use a second sponge for such areas.

Give the vehicle a good rinse after washing it and dry it off using a chamois leather.

Washing with a high-pressure cleaner

First read and observe the introductory information and safety warnings ! on page 100.

When washing the vehicle with a high-pressure cleaner, the instructions for use of the equipment must be observed. This applies in particular to the **pressure** used and to the **spraying distance**. Maintain a sufficiently large distance to the parking aid sensors and soft materials such as rubber hoses or insulation material.

! WARNING

Never use circular spray nozzles or dirt cutters!

CAUTION

The temperature of the water used for cleaning must not exceed 60 °C - risk of damaging the vehicle.

Preserving and polishing the vehicle paintwork

First read and observe the introductory information and safety warnings ! on page 100.

Preserving the vehicle paintwork
Good wax treatment is an effective way of protecting the paintwork from harmful environmental influences.

The vehicle must be treated with a high-quality hard wax polish at the latest, when no more drops form on the clean paintwork.

A new layer of a high-quality hard wax polish can be applied to the clean bodywork after it has dried thoroughly. Even if you use a wax preserver regularly we still recommend that you treat the paintwork of the vehicle at least twice a year with hard wax.

Polishing
Polishing is necessary if the vehicle's paintwork has become unattractive and if it is no longer possible to achieve a gloss with wax preservatives.

If the polish does not contain any preserving elements, the paint must be treated with a preservative afterwards.

CAUTION

- Never apply wax to the windows.
- Mat painted or plastic parts must not be treated with polishing products or hard waxes.
- Do not polish the paintwork of the vehicle in a dusty environment, otherwise the paintwork can be scratched.

Chrome parts

First read and observe the introductory information and safety warnings ! on page 100.

First clean the chrome parts with a damp cloth and then polish them with a soft, dry cloth. If this method does not completely clean chrome parts, use a specific chrome care product.

CAUTION

Do not polish the chrome parts in a dusty environment, otherwise they can be scratched.

Paint damage

First read and observe the introductory information and safety warnings ! on page 100.

Slight damage to paintwork such as scratches, scuffs or traces of chip damage must be treated immediately.

The ŠKODA Service Partners have a range of matching **touch-up pens** or **spray cans** available in the colour of your vehicle.

The paint number of the original paintwork of your vehicle is indicated on the vehicle data sticker » page 145.

Note

We recommend that any repairs to damaged paintwork are carried out by a ŠKODA Service Partner.

Plastic parts

First read and observe the introductory information and safety warnings ! on page 100.

Plastic parts can be cleaned using a damp cloth. If this does not prove to be adequate, the parts can be treated with **special solvent-free plastic cleaning products**.

Paint care products are not suitable for plastic parts.

De-icing windows and exterior mirrors

First read and observe the introductory information and safety warnings ! on page 100.

Use a plastic ice scraper for removing snow and ice from the windows and mirrors. The ice scraper should not be moved forward and backward but in one direction to avoid any damage to the surface of the glass.

Clean the windows from the inside on a regular basis.

Dry the glass surfaces with a clean chamois leather or a cloth intended for this purpose.

When drying the windows after washing the vehicle, do not use window leathers that have been used to polish the bodywork. Residues of preservatives in the window leather can dirty the window and reduce visibility.

CAUTION

- Never remove snow or ice from glass parts using warm or hot water - risk of formation of cracks in the glass!
- When removing snow or ice from windows and mirror lenses ensure that the paintwork of the vehicle is not to damage.

Headlight lenses

First read and observe the introductory information and safety warnings ! on page 100.

Use soap and clean water to clean the plastic headlight lenses.

CAUTION

- **Never** wipe the headlights dry and do not use any sharp objects to clean the plastic lenses, this may damage the protective paintwork and consequently cause the formation of cracks on the headlight lenses.
- Do not use any aggressive cleaning or chemical solvent products to clean the headlights - risk of damaging the headlight lenses.

Rubber seals

First read and observe the introductory information and safety warnings ! on page 100.

The rubber seals on doors, folds, the sliding roof and other windows remain smoother and last longer if the seals are treated regularly with a suitable rubber care product. Premature wear of the seals and leakages are also prevented in this way. Rubber seals which are well cared for also do not stick together in cold winter weather.

Door lock cylinders

First read and observe the introductory information and safety warnings ! on page 100.

Specific products must be used for de-icing door lock cylinders.

Note

- When washing your vehicle, ensure as little water as possible gets into the locking cylinders.
- We recommend that suitable materials from ŠKODA Original Accessories are used for maintaining the door lock cylinders.

Wheels

First read and observe the introductory information and safety warnings ! on page 100.

Wheel rims
Also thoroughly wash the wheel rims when washing the vehicle on a regular basis. Regularly remove salt and brake abrasion from the wheel rims otherwise the material will be affected. Any damage to the paint layer on the wheel rims must be touched up immediately.

Light alloy wheels
After washing thoroughly and treat the wheel rims with a protective product for light alloy wheels. Products which cause abrasion must not be used to treat the wheel rims.

WARNING

Water, ice and grit in the brake system can affect the braking efficiency - risk of accident!

CAUTION

Severe layers of dirt on the wheels can also result in wheel imbalance. This may show itself in the form of a wheel vibration which is transmitted to the steering wheel which, in certain circumstances, can cause premature wear of the steering. This means it is necessary to remove the dirt.

Note

We recommend that any repairs to damaged paintwork are carried out by a ŠKODA Service Partner.

Underbody protection

First read and observe the introductory information and safety warnings ! on page 100.

The underside of your vehicle is protected for life against chemical and mechanical influences.

As damage to the **protective layer** when driving cannot be ruled out completely, we recommend that you inspect and touch up any damaged areas of the protective layer on the underside of your vehicle and on the chassis at certain intervals - preferably at the beginning and end of the winter.

ŠKODA Service Partners have suitable **spray products** and the necessary equipment available, and are familiar with the instructions for use. We therefore recommend that touch-up work or additional corrosion protection measures are carried out by a ŠKODA Service Partner.

WARNING

Never use additional underbody protection or anti-corrosion agents for exhaust pipes, catalytic converters or heat shields. When the engine reaches its operating temperature, these substances might ignite - risk of fire!

Protection of hollow spaces

First read and observe the introductory information and safety warnings ! on page 100.

All the cavities of your vehicle which are at risk from corrosion are protected for life by a layer of **protective wax** applied in the factory.

This wax protection does not require to be inspected or re-treated. If any small amount of wax flow out of the cavities at high temperatures, these must be removed with a plastic scraper and the stains cleaned using a petroleum cleaner.

WARNING

Safety regulations should be observed when using petroleum cleaner to remove wax - risk of fire!

Artificial leather and materials

First read and observe the introductory information and safety warnings ! on page 100.

The artificial leather can be cleaned using a damp cloth. If this does not prove to be adequate, these parts can only be treated with special **solvent-free plastic cleaning and care products**.

Treat upholstery cloths and cloth trims on doors, the luggage compartment cover, headliner, etc. with special cleaning products, using if necessary a **dry foam** and a soft sponge, brush or a commercially available microfibre cloth.

Some clothing materials, such as dark denim, do, in part, not have sufficient colour fastness. This can cause damage or clearly visible discolouration to seat covers (fabric or leather) even when used correctly. This particularly applies to light seat covers (fabric or leather). This is not a defect in the seat cover, but poor colour fastness of the clothing textiles.

Fabric covers on electrically heated seats

First read and observe the introductory information and safety warnings ! on page 100.

Do **not clean** the seat covers using moisture as this may damage the seat heating system.

Clean the covers using special agents, such as dry foam, etc.

Natural leather

First read and observe the introductory information and safety warnings ! on page 100.

Depending on the amount of wear-and-tear, the leather should be cleaned on a regular basis.

Normal cleaning
Clean soiled areas of the leather with slightly moistened cotton or woollen cloth.

Severe soiling
Ensure that the leather is not soaked through at any point and that no water gets into the stitching of the seams.

Dry off the leather with a soft, dry cloth.

Removing stains
Remove fresh stains which are **water-based** (e.g. coffee, tea, juices, blood, etc.) with an absorbent cloth or household paper or use a suitable cleaner for a stain which has already dried in.

Remove fresh stains which are **grease-based** (e.g. butter, mayonnaise, chocolate, etc.) with an absorbent cloth or household cleaning paper or use a suitable cleaner if the stain has not yet penetrated into the surface.

Use a grease solvent for **grease stains which have dried in**.

Remove **specific stains** (e.g. ball-point pens, marker pen, nail varnish, dispersion paint, shoe polish, etc.) with a special stain remover suitable for leather.

Leather care
Treat the leather roughly every six months with a suitable leather care product.

Apply only a small amount of the cleaning and care product.

Dry off the leather with a soft, dry cloth.

CAUTION

- Avoid leaving the vehicle for lengthy periods in bright sunlight to avoid the leather from bleaching. If the vehicle is parked in the open for lengthy periods, protect the leather from direct sunlight by covering it.
- Sharp-edged objects on items of clothing such as zip fasteners, rivets, sharp-edged belts may leave permanent scratches or signs of rubbing on the surface.
- The use of a mechanical steering wheel lock may damage the leather surface of the steering wheel.

Note

- Use a care cream with light blocker and impregnation effect on a regular basis and each time after cleaning. The cream nourishes the leather, allows it to breathe and keeps it supple and also provides moisture. It also creates surface protection.
- Clean the leather every 2 to 3 months, remove any fresh stains as they occur.
- Also look after the leather dye. Refresh any areas with a special coloured leather cream as required.
- The leather is a natural material with specific properties. During the use of the vehicle, minor optical changes can occur on the leather parts of the covers (e. g wrinkles or creases as a result of the stress of the covers).

Seat belts

First read and observe the introductory information and safety warnings ! on page 100.

Keep the seat belts clean!

Clean dirty seat belts using a mild soapy solution and remove coarse dirt with a soft brush!

Check the condition of all the seat belts on a regular basis.

Belt webbing which has become severely soiled may prevent the inertia reel from reeling up the belt properly.

WARNING

- The seat belts must not be removed for cleaning.
- Never clean the seat belts chemically as chemical cleaning products could destroy the fabric. The seat belts must also not be allowed to come into contact with corrosive liquids (such as acids etc.).
- Seat belts which have damage to the webbing, connections, inertia reel or lock should be replaced by a specialist garage.
- Inertia reel belts must be completely dried before being reeled up.

Inspecting and replenishing

Fuel

Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

Refuelling 107
Unleaded petrol 108

The correct type of fuel for your vehicle and the tyre size and inflation pressure are specified on the inside of the fuel filler flap » Fig. 94.

WARNING

The national legal requirements must be observed if carrying a spare canister in the vehicle. We do not recommend carrying any fuel canisters in your vehicle for safety reasons. In the event of an accident, the canister might be damaged and fuel may leak out - risk of fire!

CAUTION

- Never drive until the fuel tank is completely empty! The irregular supply of fuel can cause misfiring, which can result in considerable damage to parts of the engine and exhaust system.
- Immediately remove any fuel that has spilled onto the vehicle's paintwork - risk of paint damage!

Refuelling

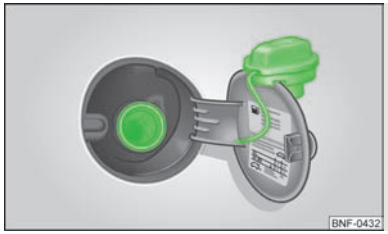

Fig. 94
Filler flap with tank cap unscrewed

First read and observe the introductory information and safety warnings ! on page 107.

Open fuel filler flap

› Open the fuel filler flap with one hand » Fig. 94.
› Hold the fuel filler cap on the fuel filler tube with one hand and unlock it by moving it to the left with the vehicle key.
› Unscrew the filler cap by turning it to the left and place the cap onto the top of the fuel filler flap » Fig. 94.

Closing the filler cap

› Turn the filler cap to the right until it clicks into place.
› Hold the fuel filler cap on the fuel filler tube with one hand and lock it by turning the vehicle key to the right and remove the key.
› Close the filler cap.

CAUTION

- Before refuelling it is necessary to switch off the auxiliary heating system (auxiliary heating and ventilation).
- The fuel tank is full just as soon as the pump nozzle switches off for the first time, provided the nozzle has been operated properly. Do not continue filling the fuel tank otherwise the expansion volume is filled up.

Note

The fuel tank has a capacity of about **35 litres**, containing a reserve of approx. **4 litres**.

Unleaded petrol

First read and observe the introductory information and safety warnings ! on page 107.

Your vehicle can only be operated with **unleaded petrol**, which complies with the standard **EN 228** (In Germany: standard **DIN 51626 - 1** or **E10** for unleaded fuel with octane rating **95** RON and **91** RON or **DIN 51626 - 2** or **E5** for unleaded fuel with octane rating **95** RON and **98** RON).

Prescribed fuel - unleaded petrol 95/91 RON
Use unleaded fuel with the octane rating **95** RON. Unleaded petrol **91** RON can also be used but results in a slight loss in performance.

If, in an emergency, the vehicle has to be refuelled with petrol of a lower octane number than the one prescribed, the journey must only be continued at medium engine speeds and a low engine load. Driving at high engine revs or a high engine load can severely damage the engine! Refuel using petrol of the prescribed octane number as soon as possible.

Prescribed fuel - unleaded petrol min. 95 RON
Use unleaded fuel with the octane rating **95** RON.

In case of necessity, you can refuel with petrol with the octane rating **91** RON if petrol with the octane rating **95** RON is not available. The journey must only be continued at medium engine speeds and a minimum engine load. Driving at high engine revs or a high engine load can severely damage the engine! Refuel using petrol of the prescribed octane number as soon as possible.

Even in the event of an emergency, petrol of a lower octane number than **91** RON must not be used, otherwise the engine can be severely damaged!

Unleaded petrol with higher octane number
Unleaded petrol that has a higher octane number than that required by the engine can be used without limitations.

On vehicles with prescribed unleaded petrol **95/91** RON, the use of petrol with a higher octane number than **95** RON does not result in a noticeable power increase or a lower fuel consumption.

On vehicles using prescribed unleaded petrol of **min. 95** RON, the use of petrol with a higher octane number than **95** RON can increase the power and reduce fuel consumption.

Prescribed fuel - unleaded petrol 98/(95) RON
Use unleaded fuel with the octane rating **98** RON. Unleaded petrol **95** RON can also be used but results in a slight loss in performance.

In case of necessity, you can refuel with petrol with the octane rating**91** RON of unleaded fuel with octane rating **98** RON or **95** RON is not available. The journey must only be continued at medium engine speeds and a minimum engine load. Driving at high engine revs or a high engine load can severely damage the engine! Refuel using petrol of the prescribed octane number as soon as possible.

Even in the event of an emergency, petrol of a lower octane number than **91** RON must not be used, otherwise the engine can be severely damaged!

Fuel additives
Only use unleaded petrol, which complies with the standard EN 228 (in Germany: standard DIN 51626 - 1 or E10 for unleaded fuel with an octane rating of 95 RON and 91 RON or DIN 51626 - 2 or E5 for unleaded fuel with an octane rating of 95 RON and 98 RON), as these meet all of the requirements for fault-free engine operation. We therefore recommend that no fuel additives are used.

! CAUTION

- All ŠKODA vehicles with petrol engines must only be operated with unleaded petrol. Just filling the tank with leaded petrol once will damage the exhaust system!
- Engine parts can be damaged if petrol with a lower octane number than the one prescribed is used.
- In no case may fuel additives with metal components be used, especially not with manganese and iron content. LRP (lead replacement petrol) fuels with metallic components may not be used. There is a risk of causing considerable damage to parts of the engine or exhaust system!
- Fuels with metallic content may not be used. There is a risk of causing considerable damage to parts of the engine or exhaust system!
- The use of unsuitable fuel additives can cause considerable damage to parts of the engine or the exhaust system.

Engine compartment

Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

Opening and closing the bonnet 110
Engine compartment overview 111
Checking the engine oil level 111
Replenishing the engine oil 112
Changing engine oil 112
Coolant 112
Checking the coolant level 113
Replenishing the coolant 113
Radiator fan 113
Checking the brake fluid 114
Changing the brake fluid 114
Windshield washer system 114

There is a risk of injuries, scalding, accidents and fire when working in the engine compartment, e.g. inspecting and replenishing oil and other fluids. For this reason, it is essential to comply with the warning instructions stated below and with the general applicable rules of safety. The vehicle's engine compartment is a hazardous area.

WARNING

- Never open the bonnet if you can see steam or coolant flowing out of the engine compartment - risk of scalding! Wait until the steam or coolant has stopped escaping.
- For safety reasons, the bonnet must always be properly closed when driving. This is why after closing the bonnet, the lock must always be checked to ensure it has engaged properly.
- If you notice that the lock is not properly engaged while driving, stop the vehicle immediately and close the bonnet - risk of an accident!
- Turn off the engine and withdraw the ignition key.
- If the vehicle is fitted with a manual gearbox, move the gearshift lever into Neutral, or if the vehicle is fitted with an automatic gearbox, move the selector lever into position **N**.

WARNING (Continued)

- Firmly apply the handbrake.
- Allow the engine to cool.
- Keep children clear of the engine compartment.
- Do not touch any hot engine parts - risk of burns!
- Never spill fluids on the hot engine. Such fluids (e.g. the antifreeze contained in the coolant) may ignite!
- Avoid short circuits in the electrical system - particularly on the vehicle's battery.
- Never touch the radiator fan while the engine is still warm. The fan might suddenly start running!
- Never open the end cover of the coolant expansion reservoir while the engine is still warm. The cooling system is pressurized!
- When opening the end cover of the coolant expansion reservoir, cover it with a cloth to protect your face, hands and arms from hot steam or hot coolant.
- Do not leave any items such as cloths or tools in the engine compartment.
- If you wish to work under the vehicle, you must secure the vehicle from rolling away and support it with suitable supporting blocks: the car jack is not sufficient for this - risk of injury!
- If any inspection work has to be carried out when the engine is running, there is an additional risk from rotating parts (e.g. V-belt, alternator, radiator fan) and the high-voltage ignition system. The following must also be observed.
  - Never touch the electric wiring on the ignition system.
  - Always make sure that no jewellery, loose clothing or long hair can get caught in rotating engine parts - hazard! Always remove any jewellery, tie back long hair and wear tight fitting clothing before completing any work.
- Additionally, the following warning instructions must be observed if work has to be carried out on the fuel or electrical system.
  - Always disconnect the vehicle battery from the electrical system.
  - Do not smoke.
  - Never work near open flames.
  - Always have a functioning fire extinguisher nearby.

CAUTION

- Always top up using the correct specification of fluids. This may result in major operating problems and also vehicle damage!
- Never open the bonnet using the locking lever - danger of causing damage.

For the sake of the environment

In view of the environmentally friendly disposal of fluids, the specials tools and knowledge required for such work, we recommend that fluids are changed by a Škoda Service Partner as part of the inspection service.

Note

- If you have any questions regarding the fluids, visit a ŠKODA Service Partner.
- Fluids with the correct specifications can be purchased from ŠKODA Original Accessories.

Opening and closing the bonnet

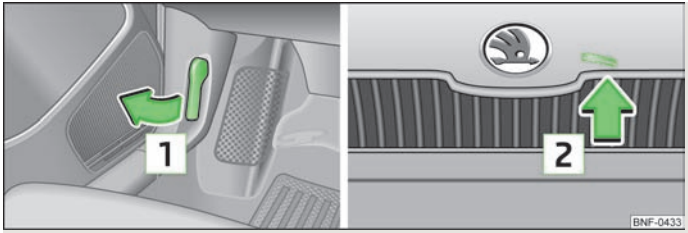

Fig. 95 **Unlocking the bonnet**

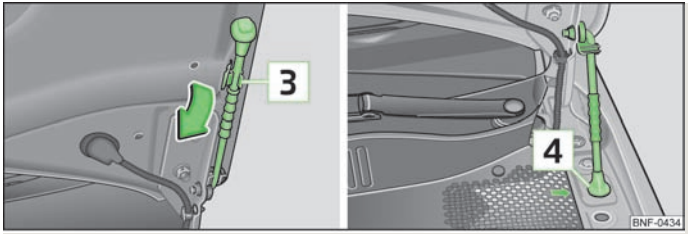

Fig. 96 **Securing the bonnet**

First read and observe the introductory information and safety warnings ! on page 109.

Opening the bonnet

› Pull the release lever under the dash panel 1 » Fig. 95 in the direction of the arrow.
› **Before opening** the bonnet, ensure that the arms of the windshield wipers are correctly in place against the windshield otherwise the paintwork could be damaged.
› Press the release lever in the direction of the arrow 2 » Fig. 95 and the bonnet is unlocked.
› Grab hold of the bonnet and lift.
› Take the bonnet support out of its holder 3 in the direction if the arrow » Fig. 96 and secure the opened bonnet by inserting the end of the support in the opening 4 designed for it.

Closing the bonnet

› Lift the bonnet slightly and unhook the bonnet support. Press the bonnet support into the holder 3 designed to hold it.
› Let the bonnet drop into the lock carrier lock from a height of around 20 cm – do **not push it in**.
› Check whether the bonnet is closed properly.

Engine compartment overview

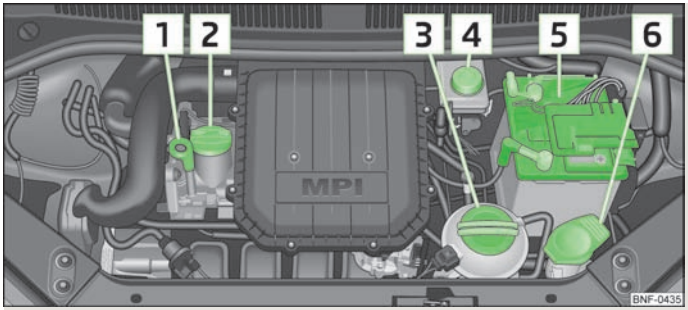

Fig. 97 **1.0 ltr./55 kW MPI Petrol engine**

First read and observe the introductory information and safety warnings ! on page 109.

1 Engine oil dipstick ____ 111
2 Engine oil filler opening ____ 112
3 Coolant expansion reservoir ____ 113
4 Brake fluid reservoir ____ 114
5 Vehicle battery ____ 115
6 Windshield washer fluid reservoir ____ 114

Checking the engine oil level

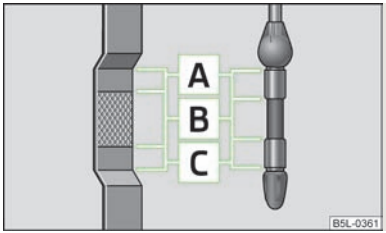

Fig. 98
Dipstick

First read and observe the introductory information and safety warnings ! on page 109.

The dipstick indicates the level of oil in the engine » Fig. 98.

Checking the oil level
- Ensure that the vehicle is positioned on a level surface and the engine has reached its operating temperature.
- Switch off the engine.
- Open the bonnet.
- Wait a few minutes until the engine oil flows back into the oil sump and remove the dipstick.
- Wipe the dipstick with a clean cloth and insert it again to the stop.
- Then pull the dipstick out again and check the oil level.

Oil level within range A
- **No** oil must be refilled.

Oil level within range B
- Oil **can** be refilled. It is possible that the oil level may then be within range A after doing this.

Oil level within range C
- Oil **must** be refilled. It is sufficient, once this is done, to keep the oil level within range B.

It is normal for the engine to consume oil. The oil consumption may be as much as 0.5 l/1 000 km depending on your style of driving and the conditions under which you operate your vehicle. Consumption may be slightly higher than this during the first 5 000 kilometres.

One should therefore check the oil level at regular intervals, preferably every time after the fuel tank is filled or after driving for long stretches.

We recommend maintaining the oil level within the range A, **but not above**, if the engine has been operating at high loads, for example, during a lengthy motorway trip during the summer months, towing a trailer or negotiating a high mountain pass.

The warning light in the instrument cluster will indicate whether the oil level is too low » page 16, *Warning lights*. In this case, check the oil level with the dipstick, as soon as possible. Add oil accordingly.

CAUTION

▪ The oil level must on no account extend beyond the range A » Fig. 98. Risk of damaging the exhaust system!
▪ **Do not continue your journey** if for some reason it is not possible to top up the engine oil under the prevailing conditions. **Switch the engine off** and obtain professional assistance from a specialist garage, otherwise it could cause severe engine damage.

Note

Engine oil specifications » page 146.

Replenishing the engine oil

First read and observe the introductory information and safety warnings ! on page 109.

› Check the engine oil level » page 111.
› Unscrew the cap of the engine oil filler opening.
› Replenish the oil in portions of 0.5 litres in accordance with the correct specifications » page 146, *Specifications and engine oil capacity*.
› Check the oil level » page 112.
› Carefully screw on the oil filler opening cap and push the dipstick in fully.

Changing engine oil

First read and observe the introductory information and safety warnings ! on page 109.

The engine oil must be changed at the intervals stated in the Service schedule or according to the service interval indicator » page 12, *Service Interval Display*.

CAUTION

Additives must not be added to the engine oil - risk of causing considerable damage to parts of the engine! Damage, which results from such product, are excluded from the warranty.

Note

If your skin has come into contact with oil, it must be washed thoroughly.

Coolant

First read and observe the introductory information and safety warnings ! on page 109.

The cooling system is filled with a coolant in the factory.

The coolant consists of water with a concentration of coolant additive of 40 %. This mixture provides antifreeze protection down to -25 °C and also protects the cooling and heating system from corrosion. It also prevents the formation of scale and significantly increases the boiling point of the coolant.

The concentration of coolant must therefore not be reduced by adding water during the summer months or in countries with a warm climate. **The concentration of coolant additive in the coolant must be at least 40 %.**

If a higher concentration of antifreeze is required for climatic reasons, the amount of coolant additive can only be increased up to 60 % (antifreeze protection down to approx. -40 °C). The antifreeze protection tails off above that concentration.

Vehicles exported to countries with a cold climate are already factory-filled with a coolant which offers antifreeze protection down to about -35 °C. In these countries the concentration of coolant additive should be at least 50 %.

When refilling, we only recommend you use the same antifreeze written on the antifreeze expansion tank » Fig. 99.

Coolant capacity

Petrol engines	Capacities (in litres)
1.0 l/44 kW - MPI	4.2
1.0 l/55 kW - MPI	4.2

CAUTION

▪ Other coolant additives that do not comply with the correct specifications can above all significantly reduce the anticorrosion effect.
▪ Any faults resulting from corrosion may cause a loss of coolant and can consequently result in major engine damage!

Checking the coolant level

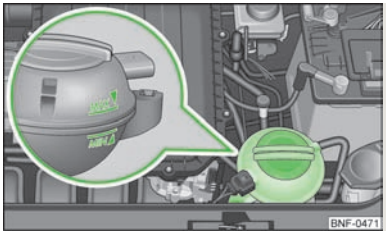

Fig. 99
Engine compartment: Coolant expansion reservoir

First read and observe the introductory information and safety warnings ! on page 109.

The coolant expansion bottle is located in the engine compartment.

› Switch off the engine.
› Open the bonnet » page 109.
› Check the level of coolant in the coolant expansion bottle » Fig. 99. The coolant level when the engine is cold must lie between the "MIN" and "MAX" markings. The level may also rise slightly above the "MAX" marking when the engine is warm.

If the coolant level in the expansion bottle is too low, this is indicated by the indicator light in the instrument cluster » page 20, *Brake system*. We still recommend inspecting the coolant level directly at the reservoir from time to time.

Loss of coolant

A loss of coolant is first and foremost an **indication of a leak** in the system. Do not merely top up the coolant. Have the cooling system checked by a specialist garage immediately.

CAUTION

If a fault causes the engine to overheat, we recommend visiting a ŠKODA Service Partner immediately, otherwise serious engine damage may occur.

Replenishing the coolant

First read and observe the introductory information and safety warnings ! on page 109.

› Switch off the engine.
› Allow the engine to cool.
› Place a cloth over the cap of the coolant expansion reservoir » Fig. 99 and unscrew the cap **carefully**.
› Replenish the coolant.
› Turn the cap until it clicks into place.

Do not use an alternative additive if the specified coolant is not available in an emergency. In this case, just use water and have the correct mixing ratio of water and the coolant additive restored by a specialist garage as soon as possible.

Only use new coolant to top up the system.

Do not fill the coolant above the mark "MAX" » Fig. 99! Excess coolant heats up and then is forced out of the cooling system through the pressure relief valve in the cap.

WARNING

- The coolant additive and thus all of the coolant is harmful to your health. Avoid contact with the coolant. Coolant vapours are also harmful to health. Therefore always safely store the coolant additive in its original container out of the reach of children - risk of poisoning!
- If any coolant splashes into your eyes, immediately rinse out your eyes with clear water and contact a doctor as soon as possible.
- You should also consult a doctor without delay if you have inadvertently swallowed coolant.

CAUTION

Do not continue your journey, if for some reason it is not possible to top up the coolant under the prevailing conditions. Switch off the engine and contact a ŠKODA Service Partner, otherwise serious engine damage may occur.

Radiator fan

First read and observe the introductory information and safety warnings ! on page 109.

The radiator fan is driven by an electric motor and controlled according to the coolant temperature.

After switching off the ignition, the radiator fan can intermittently continue to operate for approx. 10 minutes.

Checking the brake fluid

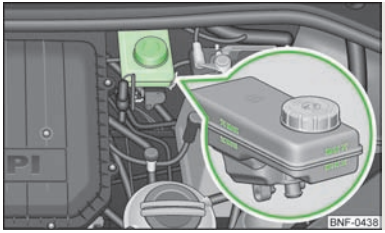

Fig. 100
Engine compartment: Brake fluid reservoir

First read and observe the introductory information and safety warnings ! on page 109.

The brake fluid reservoir is located in the engine compartment.
› Switch off the engine.
› Open the bonnet » page 109.
› Check the level of brake fluid in the reservoir » Fig. 100. The level must be between the "MIN" and "MAX" markings.

When driving, a slight drop in the fluid level is caused by the wear-and-tear and automatic adjustment of the brake pads, and is therefore perfectly normal.

There may be an indication of a leak in the brake system, however, if the fluid level drops significantly within a short time or if it drops below the "MIN" marking. If the brake fluid level is too low, this is indicated by the warning light lighting up in the instrument cluster » page 20, *Brake system*.

! WARNING

If the fluid level has dropped below the MIN marking, do not continue your journey - risk of accident! Seek help from a specialist garage.

Changing the brake fluid

First read and observe the introductory information and safety warnings ! on page 109.

Brake fluid absorbs moisture. Over time it therefore absorbs moisture from the environment. Excessive water in the brake fluid may be the cause of corrosion in the brake system. The water content also lowers the boiling point of the brake fluid.

The brake fluid must comply with the following standards or specifications:
› VW 50114;
› FMVSS 116 DOT4.

! WARNING

Using old brake fluid can result in severe stress on the brakes because of the formation of vapour bubbles in the brake system. This greatly impairs the braking efficiency and thus also the safety of your vehicle.

! CAUTION

Brake fluid damages the paintwork of the vehicle.

Windshield washer system

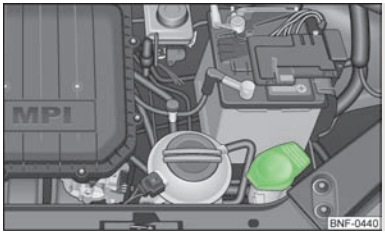

Fig. 101
Engine compartment: Windshield washer fluid reservoir

First read and observe the introductory information and safety warnings ! on page 109.

The windshield washer reservoir contains the cleaning fluid for the windscreen or rear window. The reservoir is located in the engine compartment .

The **capacity** of the windscreen washer fluid reservoir is approximately 3 litres.

Clear water is not sufficient to intensively clean the windshield and headlights. We therefore recommend using clean water with a screen cleaner **(including anti-freeze in the winter)** that is able to remove stubborn dirt.

Under exceptional circumstances, methylated spirits can also be used if no screen cleaner with antifreeze is available. The concentration of methylated spirits must not be more than 15 %. However, it must be noted that the antifreeze protection in this concentration is only adequate down to -5 °C.

CAUTION

Under no circumstances must radiator antifreeze or other additives be added to the windshield washer fluid.

Note

Do not remove the filter from the windshield washer fluid reservoir when replenishing it with liquid otherwise the liquid transportation system can be contaminated, which can cause the windshield washer system to malfunction.

Vehicle battery

Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

Checking the battery electrolyte level 116
Operation in winter 117
Charging a vehicle battery 117
Disconnecting and reconnecting the vehicle battery 117
Replacing the vehicle battery 117
Automatic load deactivation 118

Improper handling of the vehicle battery can cause damage. We therefore recommend that any work on the vehicle battery is carried out by a ŠKODA Service Partner.

There is a risk of injuries, scalding, accidents and burns when carrying out any work on the battery and on the electrical system. For this reason, it is essential to comply with the warning instructions stated below and with the general applicable rules of safety.

WARNING

- The battery acid is strongly corrosive and must, therefore, be handled with the greatest of care. Always wear protective gloves, eye and skin protection when handling the vehicle battery. Corrosive fumes in the air irritate the air passages and lead to conjunctivitis and inflammation of the air passages in the lungs. Battery acid corrodes dental enamel and creates deep wounds after contact with the skin which take a long time to heal. Repeated contact with diluted acids causes skin diseases (inflammations, ulcers, slin cracks). Acids coming into contact with water are diluted accompanied by significant development of heat.
- Do not tilt the battery otherwise battery electrolyte may flow out of the battery vent openings. Protect the eyes with safety glasses or a shield! There is the danger of suffering blindness! If any battery electrolyte comes into contact with your eyes, rinse the relevant eye immediately with clear water for several minutes. Then consult a doctor immediately.
- Splashes of acid on your skin or clothes should be neutralised as soon as possible using soap suds and then rinsed with plenty of water. If acid was swallowed, seek immediate medical attention.
- Keep children away from the vehicle battery.
- When you charge a battery, hydrogen is released, and a highly explosive gas mixture is also produced. An explosion can be caused through sparkling over during unclamping or loosening of the cable plug while the ignition is on.
- Bridging of the poles will create a short circuit (e.g. through metal objects, cables). Possible consequences of a short circuit: Melting of lead struts, explosion and burning of the battery, jets of acid spurting out.
- It is prohibited to work with a naked flame and light, to smoke or to carry out any activities which produce sparks. Avoid creating sparks when working with cables and electrical devices. Strong sparking represents a risk of injury.
- Before carrying out any work on the electrical system, switch off the engine, the ignition and all of the electrical components and disconnect the negative terminal (-) on the battery. If you wish to replace a bulb it suffices to switch off the relevant light.
- Never charge a frozen or thawed vehicle battery - risk of explosion and caustic burns! Replace a frozen vehicle battery.
- Never jump-start vehicle batteries with an electrolyte level that is too low - risk of explosion and caustic burns.
- Never use a damaged vehicle battery - risk of explosion! Replace a damaged vehicle battery immediately.

CAUTION

▪ The vehicle battery must only be disconnected if the ignition is switched off, otherwise the vehicle's electrical system (electronic components) can be damaged. When disconnecting the battery from the electrical system, first of all disconnect the negative terminal (-) of the battery. Then disconnect the positive terminal (+).
▪ When reconnecting the battery, first connect the positive terminal (+) and then the negative terminal (-) of the battery. Under no circumstances must the battery cables be connected incorrectly - risk of a cable fire.
▪ Ensure that battery acid does not come into contact with the bodywork otherwise the paintwork could be damaged.
▪ Do not place the battery in direct daylight in order to protect the vehicle battery housing from the effects of ultra-violet light.
▪ If the vehicle has not been driven for more than 3 to 4 weeks, the battery will discharge. This is because certain electrical components consume electricity (e. g. control units) also in idle state. Prevent the battery from discharging by disconnecting the battery's negative terminal or continuously charging the battery with a very low charging current.
▪ If the vehicle is frequently used for making short trips, the vehicle battery will not have time to charge up sufficiently and may discharge.

For the sake of the environment

A vehicle battery that has been removed is a special type of hazardous waste. These must be disposed of in accordance with national legal regulations.

Note

You should replace batteries older than 5 years.

Checking the battery electrolyte level

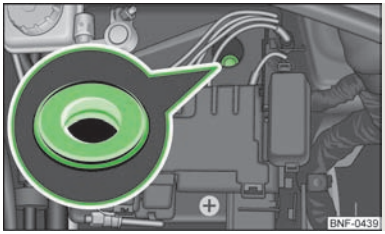

Fig. 102
Vehicle battery: Electrolyte level indicator

First read and observe the introductory information and safety warnings ! on page 115.

We recommend you have the electrolyte level checked by a specialist garage from time to time, especially in the following cases.

› High outside temperatures.
› Long daily drives
› After each charge » page 117, *Charging a vehicle battery*.

On vehicles with a vehicle battery fitted with a colour indicator, the so-called magic eye » Fig. 102, the electrolyte level can be determined by looking at the change in colour.

Air bubbles can influence the colour of the indicator. For this reason carefully knock on the indicator before carrying out the check.
› Black colour - electrolyte level is correct.
› Colourless or light yellow colour - electrolyte level too low, the battery must be replaced.

Note

▪ The battery electrolyte level is periodically checked by a ŠKODA Service Partner as part of the Inspection Service.
▪ For technical reasons, on vehicles with the description "AGM", the electrolyte level cannot be checked.
▪ Vehicles with a "START-STOP" system are fitted with a battery control unit for checking the energy level for the recurring engine start.

Operation in winter

First read and observe the introductory information and safety warnings ! on page 115.

At low temperatures, the vehicle battery only has part of the initial power output that it has at normal temperatures.

A discharged vehicle battery may already freeze at temperatures just below 0 °C.

We therefore recommend that you have the battery checked and, if necessary, recharged by a ŠKODA Service Partner before the start of the winter.

Charging a vehicle battery

First read and observe the introductory information and safety warnings ! on page 115.

A properly charged vehicle battery is essential for reliably starting the engine.

- Switch off the ignition and all of the electrical components.
- Only for "quick-charging": Disconnect both battery cables (first of all "negative", then "positive").
- Attach the terminal clamps of the charger to the battery terminals (red = "positive", black = "negative").
- Only now plug the mains cable of the charger into the power socket and switch on the device.
- When charging is completed: Switch off the charger and remove the mains cable from the power socket.
- Only then disconnect the charger's terminal clamps.
- Reconnect the cables to the battery, if necessary (first of all "positive", then "negative").

It is not normally necessary to disconnect the cables of the battery if you recharge the vehicle battery using low amperages (as for example from a **mini-charger**). In any case, refer to the instructions from the charger manufacturer.

A charging current of 0.1 of the total vehicle battery capacity (or lower) is that which should be used until full charging is achieved.

It is, however, necessary to disconnect both cables before charging the battery with high amperages, so-called "**quick-charging**".

"Quick-charging" the vehicle battery is **dangerous** and requires a special charger and specialist knowledge. We therefore recommend that vehicle batteries are quick-charged by a specialist garage.

The vent plugs of the vehicle battery should not be opened for charging.

CAUTION

On vehicles with the "START/STOP" system, the pole terminal of the charger must not be connected directly to the negative terminal of the vehicle battery, but only to the engine earth » page 136.

Disconnecting and reconnecting the vehicle battery

First read and observe the introductory information and safety warnings ! on page 115.

On disconnecting and reconnecting the vehicle battery the following functions are initially deactivated or are no longer able to operate fault-free:

Operation	Operating measure
Enter radio code number	see Radio Operating Instructions
Setting the clock	» page 14
Data in the multi-functional indicator are deleted.	» page 12

Note

We recommend having the vehicle checked by a ŠKODA Service Partner to ensure the full functionality of all electrical systems.

Replacing the vehicle battery

First read and observe the introductory information and safety warnings ! on page 115.

When replacing a battery, the new vehicle battery must have the same capacity, voltage, amperage and be the same size. Suitable types of vehicle batteries can be purchased from a ŠKODA Service Partner.

We recommend that the battery is replaced by a ŠKODA Service Partner, where the new vehicle battery will be installed properly and the original battery will be disposed of in accordance with national regulations.

Automatic load deactivation

First read and observe the introductory information and safety warnings ! on page 115.

An intelligent vehicle power management system automatically takes various measures at high loads on the vehicle battery to prevent discharging of the battery: This manifests itself by the following.

- The idling speed is raised to allow the generator to deliver more electricity to the electrical system.
- Where appropriate large consumers of power, e.g. seat heaters, rear window heaters, voltage supply to the 12V power socket, have their power limited or in case of emergency shut off completely.

Note

Despite such intervention by the vehicle electric system management, the vehicle battery may be drained. For example, when the ignition is switched on a long time with the engine turned off or the side or parking lights are turned on during longer parking. Driving comfort is not put at risk by any shutting off of consumers. Often the driver is not aware of it having taken place.

Wheels and Tyres

Wheels

Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

Service life of tyres 120
Handling wheels and tyres 121
New wheels and tyres 121
Unidirectional tyres 122
Spare wheel 122
Full wheel trim 123
Wheel bolts 123
Wheel bolts 123
Winter tyres 123
Snow chains 124

WARNING

- During the first 500 km, new tyres do not offer optimum grip and appropriate care should therefore be taken when driving - risk of accident!
- Never drive with damaged tyres - risk of accident!
- Only use those tyres or wheel rims which have been approved by ŠKODA for your model of vehicle. Failure to observe this instruction will adversely affect the road safety of your vehicle - risk of accident!
- The maximum permissible speed for your tyres must not be exceeded under any circumstances - risk of an accident resulting from tyre damage and loss of control of the vehicle.
- If the inflation pressure is too low, the tyre must perform a higher rolling resistance. At higher speeds the tyre will warm up as a result of this. This can result in tread separation and a tyre blowout.
- Do not, where possible, replace individual tyres but at least replace them on both wheels of a given axle at the same time. Always fit the tyres with the deeper tread depth to the front wheels.
- Never use tyres if you do not know anything about the condition and age.

WARNING (Continued)

- You must have your tyres replaced with new ones at the latest when the wear indicators have been worn down.
- Worn tyres do not provide the necessary adhesion to the road surface at high speeds on wet roads. One could experience "aquaplaning" (uncontrolled movements of the vehicle - "swimming" on a wet road surface).
- Immediately replace damaged wheel rims or tyres.
- Do not use summer or winter tyres that are older than 6 years or 4 years respectively.
- The wheel bolts must be clean and must turn easily. However, they must never be treated with grease or oil.
- If the wheel bolts are tightened to a too low tightening torque, the rim can come loose when the car is moving - risk of accident! A tightening torque which is too high can damage the bolts and threads and this can result in permanent deformation of the contact surfaces on the rim.
- In case of incorrect treatment of the wheel bolts, the wheel can loosen when the car is moving - risk of accident!

CAUTION

- If a spare wheel is used that is not identical to the fitted tyres, the following must be observed » page 122.
- The prescribed tightening torque of the wheel bolts for steel and light alloy wheels is 110 Nm.
- Protect the tyres from contact with oil, grease and fuel.
- Replace any lost valve caps immediately.

For the sake of the environment

Tyres which are insufficiently inflated increase your fuel consumption.

Note

- The national legal requirements must be observed when using the wheels.
- We recommend that any work on the wheels or tyres is carried out by a ŠKODA Service Partner.
- We recommend that you use wheel rims, tyres, full wheel trims and snow chains from ŠKODA Original Accessories.

Service life of tyres

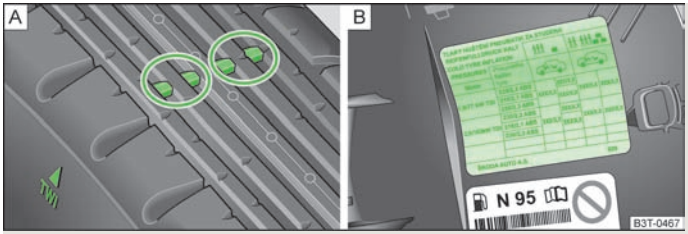

Fig. 103 **Tyre tread with wear indicators/Open fuel filler flap with a table detailing the tyre size and tyre inflation pressure**

First read and observe the introductory information and safety warnings ! on page 119.

Wear indicators
The base of the tread of the tyres has 1.6 mm high wear indicators installed. These wear indicators are located multiple times depending on the make and are evenly spaced around the circumference of the tyre » Fig. 103 - A. Markings on the walls of the tyres through the letters "TWI", triangular symbols or other symbols identify the position of the wear indicators.

The life of your tyres very much depends on the following points:

Tyre pressure
The working life of tyres will be shortened considerably if the tyres are insufficiently or over-inflated and this will have an adverse effect on the handling of your vehicle. Therefore check the tyre pressure, including that of the spare wheel, at least once a month and also before setting off on a long journey.

The tyre inflation pressures for **summer tyres** are indicated on the inside of the fuel filler flap » Fig. 103 - B. The inflation pressures for **winter tyres** are 20 kPa (0.2 bar) higher than those for summer tyres.

Always check the inflation pressure when the tyres are cold. Do not reduce the higher pressure of warm tyres. If the load varies greatly, adjust the tyre inflation pressure accordingly.

Driving style
Fast cornering, sharp acceleration and braking increase the wear of your tyres.

Balancing wheels
The wheels of a new vehicle are balanced. There are a wide range of influences when driving which may result in an imbalance and which makes themselves felt through vibration in the steering.

Have the wheels rebalanced after replacing the tyres.

Wheel alignment errors
Incorrect wheel alignment at the front and rear will not only increase wear-and-tear on the tyres but will also has an adverse effect on vehicle safety. In the event of any unusual tyre wear, visit a specialist garage.

Tyre damage
Drive over curbs on the side of the road and other such obstacles slowly and, where possible, at a right angle in order to avoid damage to tyres and wheel trims.

We recommend checking your tyres and wheel rims for damage (punctures, cuts, splits and bulges, etc.) on a regular basis. Remove foreign bodies from the tyre profile.

Unusual vibrations or pulling of the vehicle to one side could be a sign of tyre damage. **If there is any doubt that a wheel is damaged, immediately reduce your speed and stop!** Check the tyres for signs of damage (bulges, splits, etc.). If no external damage is evident, drive slowly and carefully to the nearest specialist garage to have the vehicle checked.

Handling wheels and tyres

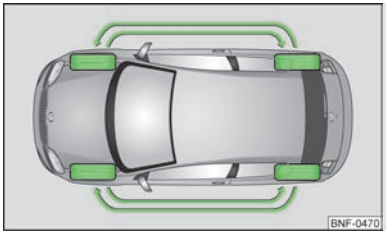

Fig. 104
Changing wheels around

First read and observe the introductory information and safety warnings ! on page 119.

Changing wheels around
If significantly greater wear is present on the front tyres, we recommend changing the front wheels around with the rear wheels as shown in the diagram » Fig. 104. You will then obtain approximately the same life for all the tyres.

We recommend that you change the wheels around every 10 000 km in order to achieve even wear on all wheels and to obtain optimal tyre life.

Storing tyres
Mark wheels before removing them so that their previous direction of running can be maintained when mounted them again.

Always store wheels or tyres which been removed in a cool, dry and, where possible, dark place. Tyres which are not fixed to a wheel trim should be stored upright.

New wheels and tyres

First read and observe the introductory information and safety warnings ! on page 119.

Only fit tyres of the same type, size (rolling circumference) and the same tread pattern on one axle on all 4 wheels.

The tyre/wheel combinations which are approved for your vehicle are indicated in your vehicle documents.

Proper knowledge of the tyre data makes it easier for you to select the correct type of tyre. Tyres, for example, have the following inscription on their walls.

185/55 R 15 82 T

What this means is:

185	Tyre width in mm
55	Height/width ratio in %
R	Code letter for the type of tyre - **R**adial
15	Diameter of wheel in inches
82	Load index
T	Speed symbol

The following **speed restrictions** apply to tyres.

Speed symbol	Permissible maximum speed
Q	160 km/h
R	170 km/h
S	180 km/h
T	190 km/h
U	200 km/h
H	210 km/h
V	240 km/h
W	270 km/h

The **date of manufacture** is also stated on the tyre wall (possibly only on the *inside of wheel*):

DOT ... 20 12... means, for example, that the tyre was manufactured in the 20th week of 2012.

The following must be observed if only one temporary spare wheel is available » page 122.

Unidirectional tyres

First read and observe the introductory information and safety warnings ! on page 119.

The direction of rotation of the tyres is marked by **arrows on the wall of the tyre**. The so specified running direction must absolutely be complied with. Only then are the tyres able to provide the optimal properties in terms of grip, low noise, wear-and-tear and aquaplaning.

If, in the event of a puncture, it is necessary to fit a spare wheel with a tyre without a dedicated running direction or the opposite running direction, drive carefully as the optimum characteristics of the tyre are no longer applicable in this situation.

Spare wheel

Fig. 105
Luggage compartment: Spare wheel

First read and observe the introductory information and safety warnings ! on page 119.

The spare wheel is located in a well under the floor covering in the luggage compartment and is fixed in place with a special bolt » Fig. 105.

Before removing the spare wheel, the box containing the vehicle tool kit must be removed.

It is important to check the inflation pressure in the spare wheel (preferably every time the tyre air pressure is checked - see sticker on the fuel filler flap » page 120) to ensure it is always ready to use.

If the dimensions or design of the spare wheel differ from the tyres fitted to the vehicle (e.g. winter tyres or low-profile tyres), it must only be used briefly in the event of a puncture and if an appropriately cautious style of driving is adopted » !.

Replace it with a wheel having the appropriate mode and dimensions as soon as possible

Temporary spare wheel
A warning label is displayed on the wheel rim of the spare wheel to indicate that your vehicle is equipped with a temporary spare wheel.

Please observe the following when driving with a temporary spare wheel:
- The warning label must not be covered after installing the wheel.
- Do not drive faster than 80 km/h with the temporary spare wheel and pay particular attention while driving. Avoid accelerating at full throttle, sharp braking and fast cornering.
- The inflation pressure for this spare wheel is identical to the maximum inflation pressure of the standard tyres.
- Only use this temporary spare wheel to reach the nearest specialist garage as it is not intended for continuous use.

! WARNING

- Never use the temporary spare wheel if it is damaged.
- If the dimensions or design of the temporary spare wheel differ from the fitted tyres, never drive faster than 80 km/h (50 mph). Avoid accelerating at full throttle, sharp braking and fast cornering.

! CAUTION

Observe the instructions on the sticker on the temporary spare wheel.

i Note

The tyre pressure should be at the highest pressure specified for your vehicle at all times.

Full wheel trim

First read and observe the introductory information and safety warnings ! on page 119.

Pulling off

› Hook the clamp found in the vehicle tool kit into the reinforced edge of the full wheel trim.
› Push the wheel wrench through the clamp, support on the tyre and pull off the wheel trim.

Install

› First press the full wheel trim onto the wheel rim at the valve opening provided. Then press the full wheel trim into the wheel rim until its entire circumference locks correctly in place.

CAUTION

▪ Use the pressure of your hand, do not knock the full wheel trim! Heavy knocks mainly on the points where the full wheel trim has not been inserted into the wheel, can result in damage to the guide and centring elements of the full wheel trim.
▪ First of all check that the theft-deterrent wheel bolt is located in the hole near the valve before fitting the full wheel trim onto a steel wheel which is attached with a theft-deterrent wheel bolt.
▪ If **wheel trims** are retrofitted it must be ensured that an adequate flow of air is assured to cool the brake system.

Wheel bolts

Fig. 106
Remove the cap

First read and observe the introductory information and safety warnings ! on page 119.

Pulling off

› Push the plastic clip sufficiently far onto the cap until the inner catches of the clip are positioned at the collar of the cap and detach the cap » Fig. 106.

Install

› Push the caps onto the wheel bolts up to the stop.

The caps are located in the well of the luggage compartment.

Wheel bolts

First read and observe the introductory information and safety warnings ! on page 119.

Wheels and **wheel bolts** are matched to each other in terms of design. Each time you fit other wheels, e.g. light alloy wheels or wheels with winter tyres, you must therefore also use the matching wheel bolts of the correct length and shape of spherical cap. This is essential to ensure that the wheels are tightly fitted and that the brake system operates properly.

Winter tyres

First read and observe the introductory information and safety warnings ! on page 119.

The handling of your vehicle will be significantly improved when driving on wintry roads if you fit winter tyres. Summer tyres do not offer the same grip on ice, snow and at temperatures below 7 °C because of their construction (width, rubber blend, tread pattern). This particularly applies to vehicles which are equipped with **low-profile tyres** or **high-speed tyres** (code index H or V on wall of tyre).

To achieve the best possible handling properties, winter tyres must be fitted on all 4 wheels, the minimum tread depth must be 4 mm and tyres must be no older than 4 years.

Winter tyres of a lower speed category can be used provided that the permissible maximum speed of these tyres is not exceeded even if the possible maximum speed of the vehicle is higher.

For the sake of the environment

Fit the summer tyres on again in good time as they provide better handling properties, a shorter braking distance, less tyre noise, reduced tyre wear and lower fuel consumption on roads which are free of snow and ice as well as at temperatures above 7 °C.

Snow chains

First read and observe the introductory information and safety warnings ! on page 119.

Snow chains must only be mounted on the front wheels.

When driving on wintry roads, snow chains improve not only traction, but also the braking performance.

For technical reasons, it is only permissible to fit snow chains with the following wheel/tyre combinations.

Tyre size	Rim
165/70 R14	5J x 14 ET 35

Only fit snow chains with links and locks not larger than **15 mm**.

Remove the **full wheel trims** before installing the snow chains.

Observe the national legal regulations relating to the use of snow chains and the maximum vehicle speed with snow chains.

CAUTION

The chains must be removed when driving on roads which are free of snow. They adversely affect the handling of your vehicle, damage the tyres and are rapidly destroyed.

Accessories, changes and replacement of parts

Introductory information

If you want to retrofit the vehicle with accessories, if a vehicle part is to be replaced with a new one, or when needing to make technical changes, the following instructions must be observed.

› Always seek advice from a ŠKODA Service Partner **before** purchasing any accessories or parts and **before** making any technical changes » !.
› The guidelines and instructions issued by ŠKODA must be observed when making technical changes.

Vehicles with special built-on types
Adhering to the prescribed procedures will prevent any kind of damage to the vehicle, and its travelling and operating safety will be maintained. The vehicle also complies with German road transport regulations (StVZO). More information is available from a ŠKODA Service Partner who can also perform the necessary work correctly.

Technical documents regarding changes carried out on the vehicle must be kept by the vehicle user, in order to hand over later to the old car user. This ensures the recycling in accordance with environmental regulations.

Interference on the electronic components and their software can lead to operational faults. This interference can also impair not directly affected systems because of the networking of the electronic components. In other words, the vehicle's roadworthiness may be put at risk and increased wear on parts may arise.

Any damage caused by technical changes made without consent by ŠKODA is excluded from the warranty – see the warranty certificate.

! WARNING

- Work or modifications on your vehicle, which have been carried out unprofessionally, can cause operational faults - risk of accident!
- We advise you, in your own interest, to only use ŠKODA Original Accessories and ŠKODA Original Parts which have been expressly approved for use on your vehicle. Reliability, safety and suitability have been established for ŠKODA Original Accessories and ŠKODA Original Parts.
- Although we constantly monitor the market, we are not able to assess or warrant the parts even though in some instances such parts may have a type approval or may have been approved by a nationally recognised testing laboratory.

i Note

ŠKODA Original Accessories and ŠKODA Original Parts can be purchased from ŠKODA Service Partners who will also professionally undertake the assembly of the purchased parts.

Changes and impairments of the airbag system

Repairs and technical modifications must comply with ŠKODA guidelines.

We recommend that any modifications and repairs to the front bumper, doors, front seats, headliner or bodywork are carried out by a ŠKODA Service Partner. These vehicle parts may include system components for the airbag system.

! WARNING

- Airbag modules can not be repaired, but must be replaced.
- Never install any airbag parts into the vehicle that have been removed from old cars or have been recycled.
- A modification to the suspension of the vehicle including the use of non-approved rim-tyre combinations can alter the functioning of the airbag and increase the risk of serious or fatal injuries in an accident.
- Parts of the airbag system may be damaged when working on the airbag system or removing and installing system parts due to other repairs. This may mean that the airbags will not deploy properly or not at all in the event of an accident.

Towing a trailer

The vehicle is not approved for towing a trailer. The vehicle is not factory-equipped with a towing device and it cannot be retrofitted with a towing device.

WARNING

Never attach a towing device to the vehicle.

CAUTION

The installation of towing devices, of whatever kind, can cause major, expensive damage to the vehicle that is not covered by any ŠKODA warranty.

Do-it-yourself

First-aid kit and warning triangle

The warning triangle can be stowed away underneath the floor covering of the luggage compartment.

WARNING

The first-aid kit and warning triangle must always be secured safely so that they do not come loose when making an emergency braking or in a vehicle collision which could cause injuries to occupants.

Note

- Pay attention to the expiration date of the first-aid kit.
- We recommend using a first-aid box from ŠKODA Original Accessories available from a ŠKODA Service Partner.

Fire extinguisher

The fire extinguisher is located at a holder in the foot well in front of the front passenger seat.

Please read carefully the instructions which are attached to the fire extinguisher.

The fire extinguisher must be checked by an authorised person on an annual basis (the national legal provisions must be observed).

WARNING

The fire extinguisher must always be secured safely so that they do not come loose when making an emergency braking or in a vehicle collision which could cause injuries to occupants.

Note

- The fire extinguisher must comply with the relevant applicable national legal requirements.
- Pay attention to the expiration date of the fire extinguisher. If the fire extinguisher is used after the expiration date, its proper function is no longer assured.
- The fire extinguisher is part of the scope of delivery in certain countries only.

Vehicle tool kit

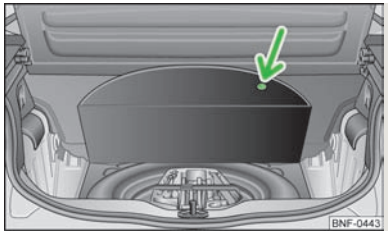

Fig. 107
Luggage compartment: Storage compartment for vehicle tool kit

The vehicle tool kit and the lifting jack with sticker are housed in a box in the spare wheel or in the compartment for the spare wheel underneath the floor covering in the luggage compartment.

Raise the floor covering at the recess (arrow) » Fig. 107.

The vehicle tool kit contains the following parts (depending on equipment fitted):
› wheel wrench;
› Wire clamp for removing the full wheel trims or wheel bolt covers;
› towing eye;
› Adapter for anti-theft wheel bolts;
› Replacement bulb set;
› Screwdriver.

Before placing the lifting jack back into its storage area, screw in the arm of the lifting jack fully.

WARNING

- The factory-supplied lifting jack is only intended for your model of vehicle. Under no circumstances attempt to lift heavier vehicles or other loads - risk of injury!
- Ensure that the vehicle tool kit is safely secured in the luggage compartment.

Note

Ensure that the box is always secured with the strap.

Changing a wheel

Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

Preliminary work 128
Changing a wheel 129
Subsequent steps 129
undoing and tightening wheel bolts 130
Raising the vehicle 131
Securing wheels against theft 131

WARNING

- If you are in flowing traffic, switch on the hazard warning light system and set up the warning triangle at the prescribed distance! The national legal requirements must be observed. In this way you are not only protecting yourself but other road users as well.
- If the wheel is damaged or in the event of a puncture, park the vehicle as far away as possible from the flow of traffic. Park on as flat and firm a surface as possible.
- If the wheel has to be changed on a slope, first of all block the opposite wheel with a stone or similar object to prevent the vehicle from unexpectedly rolling away.

WARNING (Continued)

- If the vehicle is subsequently fitted with tyres which are different to those it was fitted with at the works, follow these guidelines » page 121, *New wheels and tyres*.
- Always raise the vehicle with the doors closed.
- Never position any body parts, such as arms or legs under the vehicle, while the vehicle is raised with a lifting jack.
- Secure the base plate of the lifting jack with suitable means to prevent possible moving. A soft and slippery ground under the base plate may move the lifting jack, causing the vehicle to fall down. It is therefore always necessary to place the lifting jack on a solid surface or use a wide and stable base. Use a non-slip base (e.g. a rubber foot mat) if the **surface is smooth**, such as cobbled stones, tiled floor, etc.
- Never start the engine with the vehicle sitting on the raised jack - danger of suffering injury.
- Only attach the lifting jack to the attachment points provided for this purpose.

CAUTION

- The prescribed tightening torque of the wheel bolts for steel and light alloy wheels is 120 Nm.
- If the anti-theft wheel bolt is fastened too tightly, it can cause damage to the anti-theft wheel bolt and adapter.

Note

- The anti-theft wheel bolt set or adapter set can be purchased from a ŠKODA Service Partner.
- The national legal requirements must be observed when changing a wheel.

Preliminary work

First read and observe the introductory information and safety warnings ! on page 128.

The following steps must be carried out before actually changing the wheel:

› In the event of a puncture, park the vehicle as far away as possible from the flow of traffic. The place you choose should be **level**.

› Let **all of the occupants get out.** While changing a tyre, the occupants of the vehicle should not stand on the road (instead they should remain behind a crash barrier).
› Switch off the engine and move the gearshift lever into **Neutral** or move the **selector lever** for the automatic gearbox **into position N**.
› Firmly apply the **handbrake**.
› Remove the **vehicle tool kit** and the **spare wheel** from the luggage compartment » Fig. 107.

Changing a wheel

First read and observe the introductory information and safety warnings ! on page 128.

Always change a wheel on a level surface as far as possible.
› Remove the full wheel trim » page 123 or caps » page 123.
› First of all slacken the anti-theft wheel bolt and then the other wheel bolts » page 130.
› Jack up the vehicle until the wheel that needs changing is clear of the ground » page 131.
› Unscrew the wheel bolts and place them on a clean surface (cloth, paper, etc.).
› Remove the wheel.
› Attach the spare wheel and slightly screw on the wheel bolts.
› Lower the vehicle.
› Alternately tighten the wheel bolts opposite each other using the wheel wrench (crosswise) and then tighten the anti-theft wheel bolt » page 130.
› Install the full wheel trim/wheel trim cap or the caps.

Note

▪ All bolts must be clean and must turn easily.
▪ Under no circumstances grease or oil the wheel bolts!
▪ When fitting unidirectional tyres, ensure that the direction of rotation is correct » page 122.

Subsequent steps

First read and observe the introductory information and safety warnings ! on page 128.

The following steps must also be performed after changing the wheel:

› Stow and attach the replaced wheel in the spare wheel well using a special screw.
› Stow the vehicle tool kit in the space provided.
› **Check** the **tyre pressure** on the installed spare wheel as soon as possible.
› Have the **tightening torque** of the wheel bolts **checked** with a torque wrench as soon as possible.
› Change the damaged wheel or consult a specialist garage about repair possibilities.

Note

▪ If it is determined that the wheel bolts are corroded and difficult to turn when changing the wheel, the bolts must be replaced before checking the tightening torque.
▪ Drive cautiously and only at a moderate speed until the tightening torque has been checked.

undoing and tightening wheel bolts

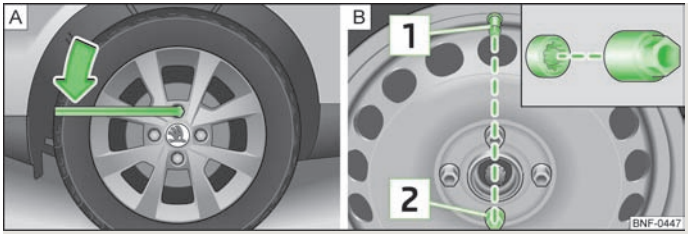

Fig. 108 **Changing a wheel: Undoing the wheel bolts/installation location of the anti-theft wheel bolt**

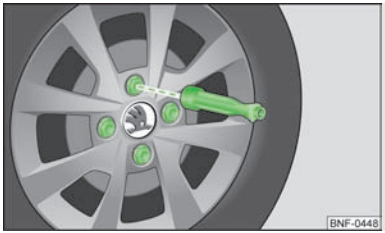

Fig. 109
Changing a wheel: Undoing the wheel bolts using the hexagon socket in the screwdriver handle

First read and observe the introductory information and safety warnings ! on page 128.

Loosening the wheel bolts

› Push the wheel wrench onto the wheel bolt up to the stop[1].
› Grasp the end of the wrench and turn the bolt about **one** turn to the left » Fig. 108 - A.

Tightening wheel bolts

› Push the wheel wrench onto the wheel bolt up to the stop[1].
› Grasp the end of the wrench and turn the bolt to the right until it is tight.

The **anti-theft wheel bolt** must be screwed with a wheel with full wheel trim at position 2 » Fig. 108 - B opposite the valve 1. Otherwise the full wheel trim cannot be installed.

! WARNING

Undo the wheel bolts only a little (about one turn) as long as the vehicle has not yet been jacked up - risk of an accident!

i Note

If it proves difficult to undo the bolts, carefully apply pressure to the end of the wrench with your **foodt**. Keep hold of the vehicle when doing so, and make sure you keep your footing.

[1] Use the appropriate adapter for undoing and tightening the anti-theft wheel bolts » page 131.

Raising the vehicle

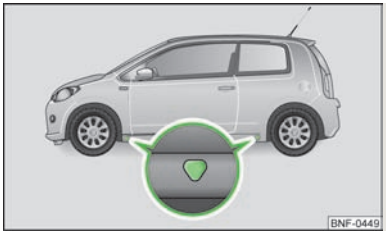

Fig. 110
Changing a wheel: Jacking points for positioning lifting jack

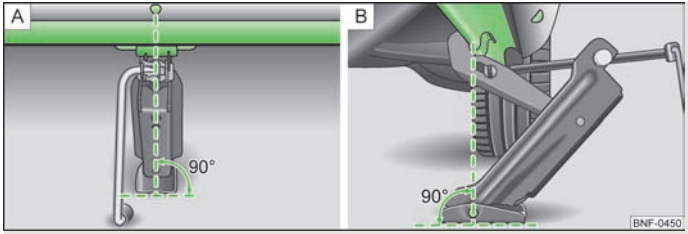

Fig. 111 **Attach lifting jack**

First read and observe the introductory information and safety warnings ! on page 128.

Position the lifting jack by selecting the jacking point that is closest to the faulty wheel » Fig. 110. The jacking point is located directly below the engraving in the lower sill.

› Position the lifting jack below the jacking point and move it up until its claw is positioned directly below the vertical web of the lower sill.
› Align the lifting jack so that its claw grasps the web » Fig. 111 - B below the embossing in the side surface of the lower sill.
› Ensure that the entire surface of the lifting jack base plate rests on level ground and is located in a vertical position to the area » Fig. 111 where the claw grasps the web.
› Continue turning up the jack until the wheel is just about lifted off the ground.

Securing wheels against theft

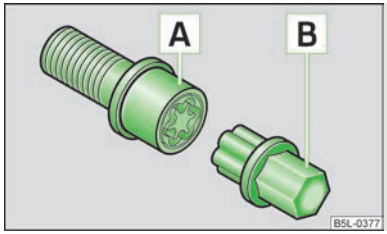

Fig. 112
Principle sketch: Anti-theft wheel bolt with adapter

First read and observe the introductory information and safety warnings ! on page 128.

The anti-theft wheel bolts on vehicles fitted with them (one anti-theft wheel bolt per wheel) can only be loosened or tighten up by using the adapter provided.

› Pull off the full wheel trim from the wheel rim or the cap from the anti-theft wheel bolt.
› Insert the adapter B » Fig. 112 with its toothed side fully into the inner toothing of the safety wheel bolt A until the stop so that only the outer hexagon is jutting out » Fig. 112.
› Push the wheel wrench onto the adapter B up to the stop.
› Loosen or tighten the wheel bolt » page 130.
› After removing the adapter, reinstall the full wheel trim or place the cap onto the anti-theft wheel bolt.
› Have the **tightening torque checked** with a torque wrench as soon as possible.

It is advisable to make a note of the code number hammered into the rear side of the adapter or the rear side of the anti-theft wheel bolt. This number can be used to purchase a replacement adapter from a ŠKODA Service Partner, if necessary.

We recommend that you always carry the adapter for the wheel bolts with you in the vehicle. It should be stowed in the vehicle tool kit.

Breakdown kit

Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

Components of the breakdown kit — 133
Preparing to use the breakdown kit — 133
Seal and inflate tyres — 133
Check after driving for 10 minutes — 134

The breakdown kit is located in a box under the floor covering in the luggage compartment.

Use the breakdown kit to reliably repair tyre damage caused by foreign bodies or a puncture with diameters up to 4 mm. Do not remove foreign bodies, e.g. screws or nails, from the tyre!

The repair can be undertaken on the vehicle immediately.

Repairs with the breakdown kit do **not in any way replace** a permanent repair of the tyre, it only serves to reach the next specialist garage.

The breakdown kit must not be used under the following circumstances:

› if there is damage to the wheels;
› in outside temperatures of less than -20 °C (-4 °F);
› with tears or punctures greater than 4 mm in size;
› if there is damage to the tyre wall;
› when driving with very low tyre pressure or with a completely flat tyre;
› if the use-by-date (see inflation bottle) has passed.

WARNING

- If you are in flowing traffic, switch on the hazard warning light system and set up the warning triangle at the prescribed distance! The national legal requirements must be observed. In this way you are not only protecting yourself but other road users as well.
- If the wheel is damaged or in the event of a puncture, park the vehicle as far away as possible from the flow of traffic. Park on as flat and firm a surface as possible.

WARNING (Continued)

- A tyre filled with sealant has the same driving characteristics as a standard tyre.
- Do not drive faster than 80 km/h (50 mph).
- Avoid accelerating at full throttle, sharp braking and fast cornering.
- Check the tyre inflation pressure after driving for 10 minutes!
- The sealant is hazardous to heath. Remove immediately if it comes into contact with the skin.

For the sake of the environment

Used sealant or sealant whose expiry date has passed must be disposed of in accordance with environmental protection regulations.

Note

- Observe the manufacturer's usage instructions for the breakdown kit.
- A new bottle of sealant can be purchased from ŠKODA Original Accessories.
- Immediately replace the wheel that was repaired using the breakdown kit or consult a specialist garage about repair possibilities.

Components of the breakdown kit

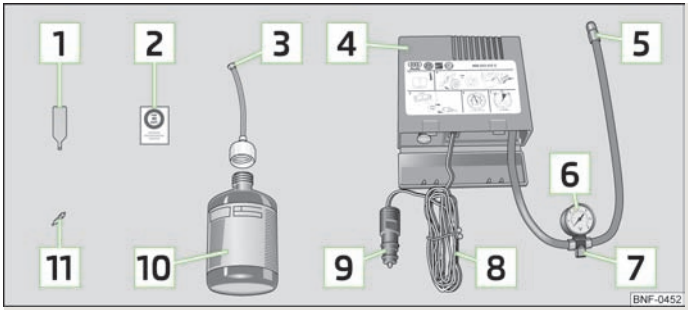

Fig. 113 **Components of the breakdown kit**

First read and observe the introductory information and safety warnings ! on page 132.

The breakdown kit contains the following parts:

1 Valve remover
2 Sticker with speed designation "max. 80 km/h"/"max. 50 mph"
3 Inflation hose with plug
4 Air compressor
5 Tyre inflation hose
6 Tyre inflation pressure indicator
7 Air release valve
8 ON and OFF switch
9 12 volt cable connector
10 Tyre inflator bottle with sealing agent
11 Replacement valve core

The valve remover 1 has a slot at its lower end which fits into the valve core. This is the only way in which you can remove and re-install the valve core from the tyre valve. The same also applies to the replacement valve core 11.

Preparing to use the breakdown kit

First read and observe the introductory information and safety warnings ! on page 132.

The following preparatory work must be carried out before using the breakdown kit:

› In the event of a puncture, park the vehicle as far away as possible from the flow of traffic. Park on as flat and firm a surface as possible.
› Let **all of the occupants get out.** While changing a tyre, the occupants of the vehicle should not stand on the road (instead they should remain behind a crash barrier).
› Switch off the engine and move the gearshift lever into **Neutral** or move the **selector lever** for the automatic gearbox **into position N**.
› Firmly apply the **handbrake**.
› Check whether you can carry out the repairs with the breakdown kit » page 132, *Breakdown kit*.
› Remove the **breakdown kit** from the luggage compartment.
› Stick the sticker 2 » Fig. 113 on the dash panel in view of the driver.
› Do not remove the foreign body, e.g. screw or nail, from the tyre.
› Unscrew the valve cap.
› Use the valve remover 1 to unscrew the valve core and place it on a clean surface (rag, paper, etc.).

Seal and inflate tyres

First read and observe the introductory information and safety warnings ! on page 132.

Sealing tyres

› Forcefully shake the tyre inflator bottle 10 » Fig. 113 several times.
› Firmly screw the inflation hose 3 onto the tyre inflator bottle 10 in a clockwise direction. The film on the cap is pierced automatically.
› Remove the plug from the inflation hose 3 and plug the open end fully onto the tyre valve.
› Hold the bottle 10 with the bottom facing upwards and fill all of the sealing agent from the tyre inflator bottle into the tyre.
› Remove the empty tyre inflator bottle from the valve.
› Screw the valve core back into the tyre valve using the valve remover 1.

Pumping up the tyres

› Screw the tyre inflation hose 5 » Fig. 113 of the air compressor firmly onto the tyre valve.
› Check whether the air release valve 7 is closed.
› Start the engine and run it in idle.
› Plug the connector 9 into 12 Volt socket.
› Switch on the air compressor with the ON and OFF switch 8.
› Allow the air compressor to run until a pressure of 2.0 - 2.5 bar is achieved. Maximum run time of 8 minutes » !.
› Switch off the air compressor.
› If you cannot reach an air pressure of 2.0 – 2.5 bar, unscrew the tyre inflation hose 5 from the tyre valve.
› Drive the vehicle 10 metres forwards or backwards to allow the sealing agent to "distribute" in the tyre.
› Firmly screw the tyre inflation hose 5 back onto the tyre valve and repeat the inflation process.
› If you cannot reach the required tyre inflation pressure here either, this means the tyre has sustained too much damage. You cannot seal with tyre with the breakdown kit » .
› Switch off the air compressor.
› Remove the tyre inflation hose 5 from the tyre valve.

Once a tyre inflation pressure of 2.0 – 2.5 bar is achieved, continue the journey at a maximum speed of 80 km/h (50 mph).

Check the tyre inflation pressure after driving for 10 minutes » page 134.

WARNING

- During inflation, the tyre inflation hose and air compressor may get hot- risk of injury!
- Do not place the hot tyre inflation hose or hot air compressor on flammable materials - risk of fire!
- If you cannot inflate the tyre to at least 2.0 bar, this means the damage sustained was too serious. The sealing agent cannot be used to seal the tyre. Do not drive the vehicle. Get professional assistance!

CAUTION

Switch off the air compressor after running 8 minutes at the latest - danger of overheating! Allow the air compressor to cool a few minutes before switching it on again.

Check after driving for 10 minutes

First read and observe the introductory information and safety warnings on page 132.

Check the tyre inflation pressure after driving for 10 minutes!

If the tyre inflation pressure is 1.3 bar or less:

› **Do not drive the vehicle!** You cannot properly seal with tyre with the breakdown kit.
› Get professional assistance.

If the tyre inflation pressure is 1.3 bar or more:

› Adjust the tyre inflation pressure to the correct value (see inside of fuel filler cap).
› Continue driving carefully to the nearest specialist garage at a maximum speed of 80 km/h (50 mph).

Jump-starting

Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

Jump-starting 135
Jump-starting in vehicles with the START-STOP system 136

The battery of another vehicle can be used to jump-start your vehicle if the engine will not start because the battery is flat. Jump-start cables are required for this purpose.

Both batteries must have a rated voltage of 12 V. The **capacity** (Ah) of the battery supplying the power must not be significantly less than the capacity of the discharged battery in your vehicle.

Jump-start cables
Only use jump-start cables which have an adequately large cross-section and insulated terminal clamps. Observe the manufacturer's instructions.

Positive cable - colour coding in the majority of cases is red.

Negative cable - colour coding in the majority of cases is black.

WARNING

- A discharged vehicle battery may already freeze at temperatures just below 0 °C. In case of frozen battery carry out no jump-starting - risk of explosion!
- Pay attention to the warning instructions relating to working in the engine compartment » page 109.
- The non-insulated parts of the terminal clamps must never make contact with each other. In addition, the jump-start cable connected to the positive terminal of the battery must not come into contact with electrically conducting parts of the vehicle - risk of short circuit!
- Do not clamp the jump-start cable to the negative terminal of the discharged battery. There is the risk of detonating gas seeping out the battery being ignited by the strong spark which results from the engine being started.
- Route the jump-start cables so that they cannot be caught by any rotating parts in the engine compartment.
- Do not bend over the battery - risk of caustic burns!
- The vent screws of the battery cells must be tightened firmly.
- Keep any sources of ignition (naked flame, smouldering cigarettes, etc.) away from the battery - risk of an explosion!
- Never jump-start vehicle batteries with an electrolyte level that is too low - risk of explosion and caustic burns.

Note

- There must not be any contact between the two vehicles otherwise current may flow as soon as the negative terminals are connected.
- The discharged battery must be properly connected to the system of the vehicle.
- We recommend you buy jump-start cables from a car battery specialist.

Jump-starting

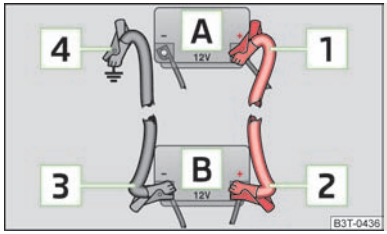

Fig. 114
Jump-starting using the battery from another vehicle: A - flat vehicle battery, B - battery providing current

First read and observe the introductory information and safety warnings ! on page 134.

The jump-start cables must be attached in the following sequence.

Connecting positive terminals

› Attach one end 1 » Fig. 114 to the positive terminal of the discharged battery A.
› Attach the other end 2 to the positive terminal of the battery supplying the power B.

Connecting negative terminal and engine block

› Attach one end 3 » Fig. 114 to the negative terminal of the battery supplying the power B.
› Attach the other end 4 to a solid metal part which is connected firmly to the engine block, or to the engine block itself.

Starting engine

› Start the engine on the vehicle providing the power and allow it to idle.
› Now start the engine of the vehicle with the discharged battery.
› If the engine does not start, terminate the attempt to start the engine after 10 seconds and wait for about 30 seconds before repeating the process.
› Disconnect the cables in exactly the **reverse order** to the one described above.

Jump-starting in vehicles with the START-STOP system

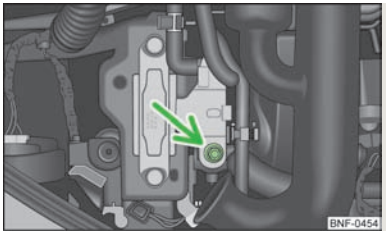

Fig. 115
Engine compartment: Engine earth

First read and observe the introductory information and safety warnings ! on page 134.

On vehicles with the START-STOP system, the jump-start cable of the charger must never be connected directly to the negative pole of the vehicle battery, but only to the engine earth » Fig. 115.

Towing the vehicle

Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

Front towing eye ____ 137

Vehicles with manual transmission can be towed in with a tow bar or a tow rope or with the front or rear wheels raised.

Vehicles with automatic transmission can be towed in with a tow bar or a tow rope or with the front wheels raised. If the vehicle is raised at rear, the automatic gearbox is damaged!

A **tow bar** is the safest way of towing a vehicle and also minimises any shocks. Only use a **tow rope** if a suitable tow bar is not available.

When towing, the following guidelines must be observed:

Driver of the tow vehicle

› Release the clutch particularly gently when starting off or depress the accelerator particularly gently if the vehicle is fitted with an automatic gearbox.

› On vehicles with a manual transmission, only push down on the accelerator pedal once the rope is taught.

The maximum towing speed is **50 km/h**.

Driver of the towed vehicle

› Switch the ignition on so that the steering wheel is not blocked and so that the turn signal lights, horn, windshield wipers and windshield washer system can be switched on.

› Take the vehicle out of gear or move the selector lever into position **N** if the vehicle is fitted with an automatic gearbox.

Please note that the brake servo unit and power steering only operate if the engine is running. If the engine is not running, significantly more physical force is required to depress the brake pedal and steer the vehicle.

If using a tow rope, ensure that it is always kept taught.

! CAUTION

- Do not tow start the engine - danger of damaging the engine! On vehicles with a catalytic converter, unburnt fuel may get into the catalytic converter where it may ignite. This in turn may damage or destroy the catalytic converter. The battery from another vehicle can be used as a jump-start aid » page 135.
- If the gearbox of your vehicle no longer contains any oil because of a defect, your vehicle must only be towed in with the driven wheels raised clear of the ground, or on a special vehicle transporter or trailer.
- The vehicle must be transported on a special vehicle or trailer if it is not possible to tow in the vehicle in the way described or if the towing distance is greater than 50 km.
- To protect both vehicles when tow-starting or towing, the tow rope should be elastic. Thus one should only use plastic fibre rope or a rope made out of a similarly elastic material.
- One should be constantly vigilant not to allow impermissibly high towing forces or jerky loadings. There is always a risk of excessive stresses and damage resulting at the points to which you attach the tow rope or tow bar when you attempt to tow a vehicle which is not standing on a paved road.
- Attach the tow rope or the tow bar only to the **towing eye** » page 137.

Note

- We recommend using a tow rope from ŠKODA Original Accessories available from a ŠKODA Service Partner.
- Towing another vehicle requires a certain amount of practice. Both drivers should be familiar with the particular points about towing a vehicle. Unskilled drivers should not attempt to tow in another vehicle or to be towed in.
- When towing, respect the national legal provisions, especially those which relate to the identification of the towing vehicle and the vehicle being towed.
- The tow rope must not be twisted as it may in certain circumstances result in the front towing eye being unscrewed out of your vehicle.

Front towing eye

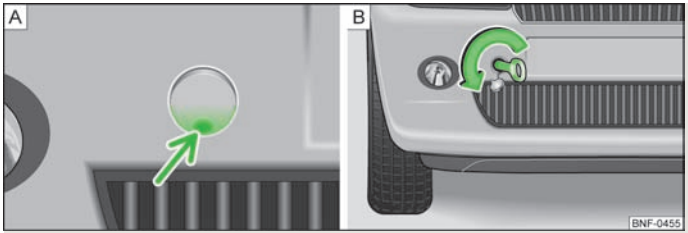

Fig. 116 **Front bumper: Cap/installing the towing eye**

First read and observe the introductory information and safety warnings ! on page 136.

The towing eye is stored in the box of the vehicle tool kit.

› Press on the lower area of the cover (arrow) » Fig. 116 - A to loosen the latch of the cover.
› Remove the cap from the front bumper and leave it hanging on the vehicle.
› Screw in the towing eye by hand up to the stop » Fig. 116 - B. For tightening purposes, we recommend, for example, using the wheel wrench, towing eye from another vehicle or a similar object that can be pushed through the eye.
› To re-fit the cover after removing the towing eye, first insert the cover in the bottom region then carefully press on the upper area of the cover. The cap must engage firmly.

CAUTION

The towing eye must always be screwed in fully and firmly tightened, otherwise the towing eye can tear when towing in or tow-starting!

Fuses and light bulbs

Fuses

Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

Fuses on the underside of the dash panel ____ 138
Fuses in the engine compartment ____ 140
Fuses in the dash panel ____ 140

Individual electrical circuits are protected by fuses.

› Before replacing a fuse, switch off the ignition and the appropriate consumer
› Find out which fuse belongs to the component that is not operating » page 138, *Fuses on the underside of the dash panel*, » page 140, *Fuses in the engine compartment*, or » page 140, *Fuses in the dash panel*.
› Take the plastic clip out of its fixture in the cover of the fuse box, place it on the relevant fuse and pull it out.
› A blown fuses is recognisable by the molten metal strip. Replace the faulty fuse with a new one of the **same** amperage.

Colour coding of fuses

Colour	Maximum amperage
purple	3
light brown	5
brown	7.5
red	10
blue	15
yellow	20
white	25
green	30
orange	40

WARNING

Always read and observe the warnings before completing any work in the engine compartment » page 109.

CAUTION

- Never "repair" fuses and also do not replace them with a fuse of a higher amperage - risk of fire! This may also cause damage at another part of the electrical system.
- Have the electrical system checked as quickly as possible by a specialist garage if a newly inserted fuse blows again after a short time.

Note

- We recommend always carrying replacement fuses in the vehicle. A box of replacement fuses can be purchased from ŠKODA Original Accessories.
- Multiple fuses may exist for a single power consuming device.
- Multiple power consuming devices can share a single fuse.

Fuses on the underside of the dash panel

Fig. 117 **Underside of the dash panel: Fuse box/schematic diagram of the fuse box**

First read and observe the introductory information and safety warnings ! on page 138.

The fuses are located underneath the steering wheel on the underside of the dash panel » Fig. 117.

› Press the locking mechanism 1 and carefully open the cover in the direction of the arrow.
› After the fuse has been replaced, fold the cover upwards in the opposite direction of the arrow so that it audibly latches.

Fuse assignment on the underside of the dash panel

No.	Power consumer
1	Telephone, radiator fan, instrument cluster, engine control unit
2	Diagnostic connection, AC compressor
3	Clutch pedal switch, brake pedal switch
4	Daylight driving lights
5	Switch wiring harness
6	Headlamp beam adjustment, exterior mirror adjustment
7-8	Automatic gearbox
9	Airbag
10	Park Assist
11	Low beam
12	Rear fog light
13	Low beam
14	Rear window wiper
15	Light switch
16	Steering force assistance
17	Windscreen washer
18	Reverse light switch
19	Injection valves, coolant pump
20	ABS/ESP, switch wiring harness
21	Switch illumination, number plate light
22	Daylight driving lights
23	Light switch
24-26	Switch wiring harness
27	Interior light
28	Diagnostic connector
29	Central control unit
30	Exterior mirror heater
31	Coller fan, regulator valve, lambda probe
32	Turn signal, brake light
33	Main beam
34	Instrument cluster, main beam
35	Not assigned
36	Cigarette lighter, 12-volt power socket
37	Air blower for heating and air conditioning
38	Radio
39	Panoramic sliding roof, horn
40	Engine control unit
41	Central locking system
42	Ignition module
43	Seat heaters
44	Fuel pump
45	Light switch
46	Rear window heater
47	Power windows - right
48	Horn
49	Windscreen wipers
50	Fog lights
51	Power windows - left

Fuses in the engine compartment

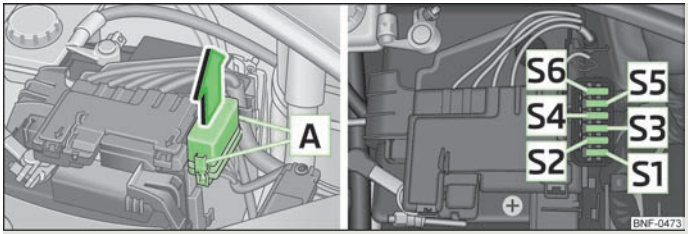

Fig. 118 **Engine compartment: Distribution board cover/fuses**

First read and observe the introductory information and safety warnings ! on page 138.

The fuses are located underneath a cover next to the vehicle battery » Fig. 118.

› Press together the interlocks of the cover A simultaneously and press the cover upwards in the direction of the arrow.
› After the fuse has been replaced, place the cover on the fuse box and fold upwards in the opposite direction of the arrow so that it audibly latches.

Fuse assignment in engine compartment

No.	Power consumer
S1	ABS/ESP
S2	Radiator fan
S3	Battery management, control unit for radiator fan
S4	ABS/ESP
S5	Central control unit
S6	Ignition lock, starter

Fuses in the dash panel

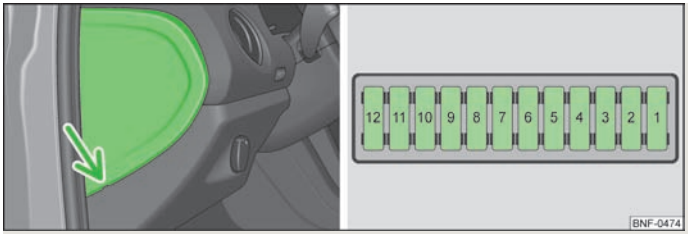

Fig. 119 **On the driver's side of the dash panel: Fuse box cover/Schematic diagram of the fuse box**

First read and observe the introductory information and safety warnings ! on page 138.

The fuses are located on the left-hand side of the dashboard behind a cover on vehicles with the START STOP system.

› Insert a suitably flat object, e.g. a screwdriver, into the slot in the region of the arrow » Fig. 119, carefully prise out the cover and remove.
› After the fuse has been replaced, place the cover on the fuse box and press it until it audibly latches.

Fuse assignment in the dash panel

No.	Power consumer
1	ABS/ESP
2	Instrument cluster
3	Radio, diagnosis
4	DC-DC voltage converter, starter relay
5	Not assigned
6	Air blower for air conditioning/heating
7	Control unit for the AC system
8	Not assigned
9	Right light
10	Left light

No.	Power consumer
11	Starter
12	DC-DC voltage converter

Bulbs

Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

Headlights 141
Changing the light bulb for side repeater turn signal lights 142
Changing light bulbs for fog lights 143
Changing the bulb for the licence plate light 143
Tail light assembly 144

Some manual skills are required to change a bulb. For this reason, if uncertain, we recommend that bulbs are replaced by a specialist garage or other expert help is sought.

› Switch off the ignition and all of the lights before replacing a bulb.
› Faulty bulbs must only be replaced with the same type of bulbs. The designation is located on the light socket or the glass bulb.
› A stowage compartment for replacement bulbs is located in a plastic box in the spare wheel or underneath the floor covering in the luggage compartment.

WARNING

- Accidents can be caused if the road in front of the vehicle is not sufficiently illuminated and the vehicle cannot or can only be seen with difficulty by other road users.
- Always read and observe the warnings before completing any work in the engine compartment » page 109, *Engine compartment*.
- The H4 bulb is under pressure and may explode during a lamp replacement - risk of injury! We therefore recommended wearing gloves and safety glasses when changing a bulb.

CAUTION

- Do not take hold of the glass bulb with naked fingers (even the smallest amount of dirt reduces the working life of the light bulb). Use a clean cloth, napkin, or similar.
- When removing and installing the number plate light and tail light make sure that the paintwork of the vehicle and the tail light are not damaged.

Note

- This Owner's Manual only describes the replacement of bulbs where it is possible to replace the bulbs on your own without any complications arising. Other light bulbs should be changed by your specialist garage.
- We recommend that a box of replacement bulbs is always carried in the vehicle. Replacement bulbs can be purchased from ŠKODA Original Accessories.
- We recommend that the headlight settings are checked by a Škoda Service Partner after replacing a bulb in the main or low beam.
- Other LED diodes should be changed by your specialist garage.

Headlights

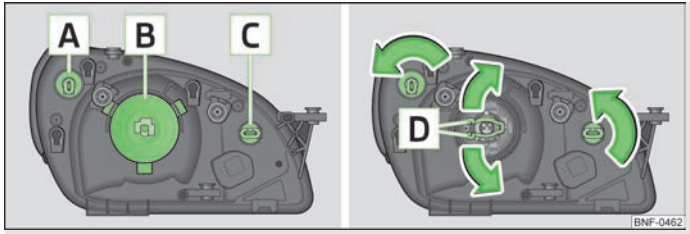

Fig. 120 **Left headlight - engine compartment: Arrangement/lamp removal**

First read and observe the introductory information and safety warnings ! on page 141.

Open the bonnet before replacing the bulb in the front headlight » page 109.

Bulb arrangement in the front headlight
A - Front turn signal light » Fig. 120

B - Low beam and main beam

C - Parking and daylight driving light

Changing light bulb for turn signal light (at the front)

› Turn the bulb holder A » Fig. 120**in an anti-clockwise direction** up to the stop and remove.
› Push the faulty bulb into the holder, turn **in an anti-clockwise direction** up to the stop and remove.
› Insert a new bulb into the socket and turn **in a clockwise direction** to the the stop.
› Insert the lamp holder with the new bulb into the headlamp and turn it **clockwise** until it stops.

Replacing the bulb for low beam and main beam

› Remove the connector on the bulb B » Fig. 120.
› Remove the rubber cover.
› Press the circlip D in the direction of the headlamp and then unhook in the direction of the arrow.
› Remove the light bulb and insert a new light bulb in such a way that the fixing lugs of the light bulb socket fit into the recesses at the headlight.

Installation is carried out in the reverse order.

Replacing the bulb for the front parking light and daylight running light

› Turn the bulb holder C » Fig. 120**in an anti-clockwise direction** up to the stop and remove.
› Remove the faulty bulb from the socket.
› Insert a new bulb into the socket.
› Insert the lamp holder with the new bulb into the headlamp and turn it **clockwise** until it stops.

Changing the light bulb for side repeater turn signal lights

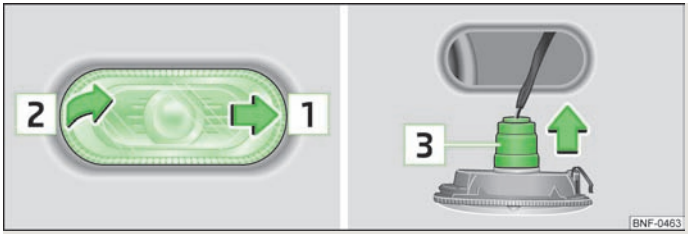

Fig. 121 **Right side: Replacing the bulb for the turn signal light**

First read and observe the introductory information and safety warnings ! on page 141.

› Push the side repeater turn signal light in the direction of the arrow 1 » Fig. 121.
› Prise the turn signal light from the body in the direction of the arrow 2.
› Remove the bulb holder 3 in the direction of arrow.
› Remove the faulty bulb from the socket.
› Insert a new bulb into the socket.
› Replace the bulb holder.
› Set the side repeater turn signal light with the side facing the rear of the vehicle in the body and lightly press it until the spring on the other side of the side repeater turn signal light latches.

Changing light bulbs for fog lights

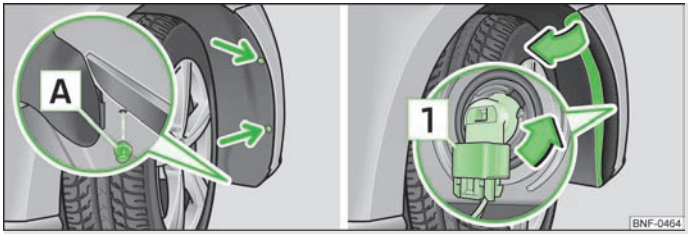

Fig. 122 **Front wheel houe: Changing light bulbs for fog lights**

First read and observe the introductory information and safety warnings ! on page 141.

› Unscrew the two attachment bolts on the wheel house trim with the screwdriver » page 127, *Vehicle tool kit* (arrows) » Fig. 122.
› Undo the expanding rivet A » Fig. 122 below on the wheel house trim with a flat, dull object, such as a coin, remove.
› Fold the wheel house trim to the side, remove the connector 1.
› Turn the lamp holder (bulb set- holder including bulb) **anti-clockwise** as far as the stop, remove.
› Insert the lamp holder with the new bulb into the headlamp and turn it **clockwise** as far as the stop; insert the connector until it latches securely.
› Fold the wheel house trim back.
› Return the expanding rivet, screw in.
› Firmly tighten the two attachment bolts with the screwdriver.

Changing the bulb for the licence plate light

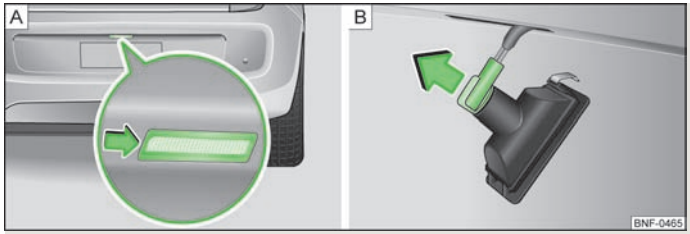

Fig. 123 **Changing the bulb for the licence plate light**

First read and observe the introductory information and safety warnings ! on page 141.

› Insert a suitable thin object, e.g. a screwdriver into the recess in the region of the arrow and carefully prise the number plate light out of the bumper » Fig. 123 - A.
› Pull the number plate light out of the bumper a little.
› Turn the bulb holder **anti-clockwise** and remove in the direction of the arrow » Fig. 123 - B.
› Remove the faulty bulb from the socket.
› Insert a new bulb into the socket.
› Insert the bulb holder into the number plate light and turn **in a clockwise direction** as far as the stop.
› Insert the number plate light into the opening of the bumper at the left edge. Lightly press it until the spring latches.

Tail light assembly

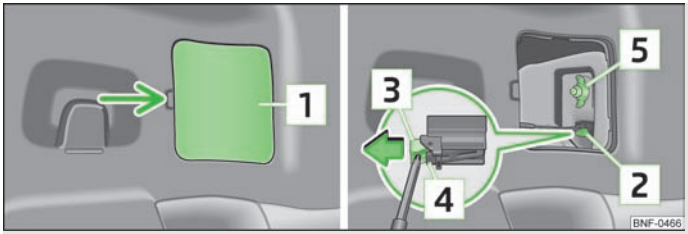

Fig. 124 **Removing the tail light assembly**

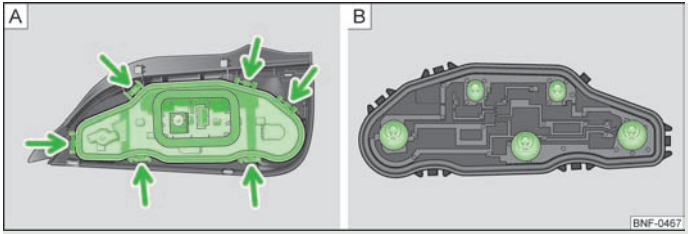

Fig. 125 **Tail light assembly: Replacing bulbs**

First read and observe the introductory information and safety warnings ! on page 141.

Fold the seat rest of the rear set bench forward to make it easier to reach the cover of the rear light more easily » page 42, *Folding the rear seat backrest forwards*.

Removing and installing the tail light

› Open the luggage compartment door and unscrew the luggage compartment cover » page 45.
› Prise the cover 1 » Fig. 124, insert the screwdriver underneath the lower edge of the locking mechanism 3 » page 127, *Vehicle tool kit* and pull the locking mechanism at the connector 2 in the direction of arrow.
› Press the locking mechanism 4 and remove the connector 2.
› Hold the tail light assembly in the installation position with one hand, and remove the plastic nut 5 with the other.
› Carefully remove the tail light from the body and place it on a clean, smooth surface.
› Unlock the lamp holder on the locking latches (arrows) » Fig. 125 - A and remove the bulb holder from the tail light.
› To reinsert the bulb holder, first place the bulb housing in the tail light assembly. All locking plates (arrows) must audibly snap into place.
› Carefully place the tail light assembly in the opening in the body.
› Hold the tail light assembly with one hand, and attach and tighten the plastic nuts 5 with the other hand.
› Insert the connector 2 on the lamp holder and press the locking mechanism towards the tail light.
› Fold the cover 1 back, install the luggage compartment cover, and close the luggage compartment cover.

Fold the rear seat backrest back.

Replacing the bulbs in the tail light assembly

› Push the faulty bulb into the holder, turn **in an anti-clockwise direction** up to the stop and remove » Fig. 125 - B.
› Insert a new bulb into the socket and turn **in a clockwise direction** to the the stop.

Technical data

Technical data

Introductory information

The details given in the vehicle's technical documentation always take precedence over the details in the Owner's Manual. Please refer to the official vehicle registration documents or consult a ŠKODA Service Partner to determine which engine your vehicle is equipped with.

The listed performance values were determined without performance-reducing equipment, e.g. air conditioning system.

Weights

Fig. 126
Type plate

The indicated unloaded weight is for orientation purposes only. This roughly corresponds to the basic equipment variant of the vehicle not including special features or accessories.

The kerb weight contains a fuel tank topped up to 90 % and a driver weight of 75 kg.

It is possible to calculate the approximate loading capacity from the difference between the permissible total weight and the unloaded weight.

The payload consists of the following components:
- Passengers;
- all items of luggage and other loads;
- Roof load including roof rack system.

The following specifications are listed on the type plate » Fig. 126:

1 Maximum permissible gross weight
2 Permissible front axle load
3 Permitted rear axle load

The type plate can be seen at the bottom of the door frame after opening the driver's door.

WARNING

The maximum permissible overall weight must not be exceeded - risk of accident and damage to the vehicle!

Vehicle identification data

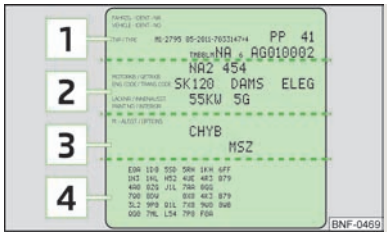

Fig. 127
Vehicle data sticker

Vehicle data sticker
The vehicle data sticker » Fig. 127 is located on the floor of the luggage compartment and is also stated in the Service schedule.

The vehicle data sticker contains the following data:

1 Vehicle identification number (VIN)
2 Vehicle type, engine power, transmission, paint number
3 Engine and gearbox code
4 Partial vehicle description

Vehicle identification number (VIN)
The vehicle identification number - VIN (vehicle body number) is stamped into the engine compartment on the right hand suspension strut dome. This number is also located on a sign on the lower left hand edge below the windshield (together with a VIN bar code).

Engine number
The engine number is stamped into the engine block.

Sticker on inside of fuel filler flap

The stickers are affixed to the inside of the fuel filler flap. They contain the following data:
› specified fuel type;
› tyre sizes;
› Tyre pressure.

Fuel consumption according to the ECE standards and EU guidelines

Depending on the range of the special equipment, style of driving, traffic situation, weather influences and vehicle condition, the consumption values which in practice result when using the vehicle can deviate from the indicated values.

Intra-urban
The measurement of the intra-urban cycle begins with a cold start of the engine. Afterwards urban driving is simulated.

Ex-urban
In the extra-urban driving cycle, the vehicle is accelerated and decelerated in all gears, corresponding to daily routine driving conditions. The driving speed varies between 0 and 120 km/h.

Combined
The calculation of the combined fuel consumption considers a weighting of about 37 % for the intra-urban cycle and 63 % for the extra-urban cycle.

Dimensions

Dimensions (mm)

Length	3563
Width	1641/1645[a)]
Width including exterior mirror	1910
Height	1478/1463[b)]
Clearance	136/121[b)]
Wheel base	2420
Track gauge front/rear	1428/1424

a) Valid for vehicles with rear side doors.
b) The value corresponds to the status with the Green tec package.

Specifications and engine oil capacity

The engine has been factory-filled with a high-grade oil that can be use throughout the year - except in extreme climate zones.

Various oils can be mixed together when refilling.

Engine oils are, of course, undergoing continuous further development. Thus the information stated in this Owner's Manual is only correct at the time of publication.

ŠKODA Service Partners are informed about the latest changes by ŠKODA. We therefore recommend that the oil change is completed by a ŠKODA Service Partner.

The specifications (VW standards) stated in the following can be indicated separately or together with other specifications on the bottle.

The oil capacities include oil filter change. Check the oil level when filling; do not over fill. The oil level must be between the markings » page 111, *Checking the engine oil level*.

Specifications and capacity (in l)

Engine	Specification	Filling level
1.0 l/44 kW	VW 502 00	3.4
1.0 l/55 kW	VW 502 00	3.4

Note

- Before a long drive we recommend that you purchase and carry with you engine oil which complies with the specification for your vehicle.
- We recommend that you use oils from ŠKODA Original Accessories.
- For further information - see Service schedule.

1.0 l/44 kW Engine - EU5

Output (kW per rpm)	Max. torque (Nm at rpm)	Number of cylinders/Displacement (cm^3)
44/5000-6000	95/3000-4300	3/999

Performances	MG	ASG
Top speed (km/h)	160/161[a)]	
Acceleration 0 - -100 km/h (s)	14.4	15.3
Fuel consumption (in l/100 km) and CO_2 (in g/km)		
Intra-urban	5.6/5.0[a)]	5.3
Ex-urban	3.9/3.6[a)]	3.9
Combined	4.5/4.1[a)]	4.4
CO_2 emissions combined	105/95[a)]	103
Weight (in kg)		
Maximum permissible gross weight	1290	
Curb weight	929/940[a)]	932

[a)] The value corresponds to the status with the Green tec package.

1.0 l/55 kW Engine - EU5

Output (kW per rpm)	Max. torque (Nm at rpm)	Number of cylinders/Displacement (cm^3)
55/6200	95/3000-4300	3/999

Performances	MG	ASG
Top speed (km/h)	171/172[a)]	
Acceleration 0 - -100 km/h (s)	13.2	13.9
Fuel consumption (in l/100 km) and CO_2 (in g/km)		
Intra-urban	5.9/5.1[a)]	5.5
Ex-urban	4.0/3.7[a)]	4.0
Combined	4.7/4.2[a)]	4.5
CO_2 emissions combined	108/98[a)]	105
Weight (in kg)		
Maximum permissible gross weight	1290	
Curb weight	929/940[a)]	932

[a)] The value corresponds to the status with the Green tec package.

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Minimisation of fuel consumption and CO_2 emissions
- Start-stop system*
- Recovery*
- Indication of recommended gear*

Weight reduction
- Optimisation of high-strength panels, reduction of thickness in panels and other materials
- Replacement of spare wheel with tyre repair kit

Reduction of energy consumption
- Use of energy-saving electromechanical steering instead of hydraulic type
- Optimisation of efficiency of generators
- Optimisation of operating consumption and electrical current consumption

Optimisation of aerodynamic- and rolling resistance
- Additional aerodynamic spoilers*
- Additional covers at rack (CD covers)*
- Optimised cooling (input grid, additional seal)*
- Reduction by 15 mm* with frame
- Ro-Wi tyres (wheels with low rolling resistance)*

Recyclability
- All models currently in production homologised in conformity with the requirements for recyclability (EU Directive 2005/64/EC)
- Use of recyclable, environmentally-friendly materials
- Use of recycled materials with the parameters of the new material preferred
- Labelling of materials for the purpose of making sorting easy

* realised in the GreenLine series

The green seal represents ŠKODA AUTO commitment to environmentally responsible behaviour. It expresses responsible engagement towards the environment and sustainable development.

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You also can do something for the environment!

The fuel consumption of your ŠKODA and the related pollutant emissions are determined crucially on how you drive.

The noise and the wear of the vehicle depend on the way how you deal with your vehicle.

This Owner's Manual shows you how to use your ŠKODA vehicle with utmost care for the environment while driving economically at the same time.

Also please pay attention to those parts in the Owner's Manual that are marked ♲ below.

Work with us – for the sake of the environment.

Návod k obsluze
Citigo anglicky 05.2012
S10.5610.03.20
1ST 012 003 CE